ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,007—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland ..... per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky .. "	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky ..... "	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital peg ..... "	14	4
Two " fine mellow ..... "	13	12
Finest London Old Tom Gin ..... "	11	0

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gall. capacity.
RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3945	900	H. T. Weighell ...	11th Nov.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule ..	2nd Dec.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	9th "
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
					1894.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	27th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

15th Nov. 13th Dec.
29th Nov. 27th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX ...	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

"Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching ...	4,402	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich ...	4,253	350	21st Nov.

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For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1 1893.

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BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 16th November; 14th December, and 11th January 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th November.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 6th, 1893.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 10th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1893. Agents.

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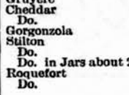

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	3,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,330	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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Cheddar		whole cheese ...	0 13	0 14
Do.		on cut	0 14	1 0
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Sulton		whole cheese ...	1 4	1 8
Do.		on cut	1 6	1 10
Do. in Jars about 2½ lbs.		per Jar	3 8	4 0
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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
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is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

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Unique and Novel Entertainment that has ever visited India.
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Indubitable Success of our New Programme.
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INTRODUCING
Extraordinary Spiritualistic Manifestations, Beautiful Music, Pathetic Ballads, Funny Sayings, Grotesque Dances, Amusing Sketches and IMPERSONATIONS OF PECULIAR PEOPLE.
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GEORGIA MAGNET.
Performed exactly the same as that which created such a furore at the Alhambra Palace. London.
Also by Universal request, Mr. Hudson will introduce his Renowned
MINSTREL CIRCLE.

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THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY
Will open.
"MY UNCLE."

PROPRIETORS..........Messrs. F. BRETT HANDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER..............Mr. SAVILLE SMITH.
PLAN at MITCHELL and Co., Medows St.

HARRY PYNE,
Business Manager.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL,
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7', for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
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Non Plus Ultra, No.	1	Large	5 12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	5 0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	5 8
Do.	,, 4	Large	4 12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	4 0
Extra Fine	,, 8	Large	4 0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	2 12

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP..........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE.........Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
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BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34	,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36	,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40	,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42	,,

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three ,,	,, 30	,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£833,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.............£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhoea, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Chief Office in Persia......TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at...............BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH. AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31. Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette,*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ....£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India, thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME Age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.
ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,600,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

BENGAL TIMBER TRADING CO., LD.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for the above Company, and are prepared to receive Orders, or to Tender for the Supply of Teak, and other Descriptions of Timber cut to any Size.
Sal Sleepers cut to Sizes suitable to requirements of Railways can also be procured. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents,
Bengal Timber Trading Co., Ld.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 25th October, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 24th October, 1893.
"No. 4902-D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 12th October, 1893.
Horses.
Remounts.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Advertisement of the 17th October, 1892, it is hereby notified that the number of YOUNG COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1894-95, is estimated at 700. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.
Hapur Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards 300
Karnal Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards 300
BOMBAY.
Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.
Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards 100
Total 700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.
3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.
E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
VACANCY FOR MANAGER OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

REQUIRED, for the Chief Engineer's Office, a Competent EUROPEAN or EURASIAN MANAGER, under 45 years of Age, thoroughly conversant with General Correspondence and Accounts. Preference will be given to an applicant possessing Previous Experience in the routine of Railway work.
Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem.
Applications by letter only, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus, not later than the 30th November, 1893.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUTTEES.

FOR superior Woollen Puttees, both khakee, blue and dark-green, with seamless edges. Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Prices on application.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... ,, 6
Quarterly .... ,, 3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bunder Challenge Cup Competition, Coorla.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Idar (s), from Newport ; Bhundara (s), Melbourne ; and St. Giles (s), New York.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Bombay (s), Antwerp ; and Scindia (s), Liverpool, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bhundara entered the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Avoca entered, and the s. s. Clan Gordon left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf closes at Karachi, at 7 a.m., to-day.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—About one hundred and fifty hands of the David Sassoon Mill, at Carroll Road, struck work at noon, on Monday last, in consequence of the forfeiture of their one day's pay on account of their being absent from work without permission.

LOST PROPERTY.—Lowji Trimbuck, residing at Old Hunuman Lane, has made a report to the police, that his son, aged seven years, was, on Monday evening, playing with some other boys, in the compound of the Mangul-dass Cloth Market, when the boy lost from his neck a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 160.

SEVERELY INJURED BY BURNS.—A Hindu girl, named Bhagirthi, aged ten years, residing with her mother-in-law, at Girgaum Road, was, on Tuesday last, removed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from severe burns on her left side, caused by her *sares* accidentally catching fire from a naked lamp, which she had just lighted.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	On the Danube Strand	Ziehrer.
Andante	G major Symphonie	Fos. Haydn.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.
Gavotte	Entrancing	Boggetti.
Fantasia	Maritana	Kappey.
Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Greyhurst charged Damodar Raoji and Shaboodin Dadoomeya with stealing a purse from the pocket of Balaji Ramji, at Abdul Rahman Street, on Tuesday night. The accused had often been previously convicted, and his Worship this time convicted them and sentenced the first accused to two years' and the second to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIOTERS CHARGED WITH MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Harry Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged Kutchra Jugga, Crushna Ramji, and Mahadev Bhowani, with rioting and maliciously causing the death of one Shaik Hoosein Shaik Sultan on the 15th August last, during the recent riots. The accused having been formally brought up before the Court, his Worship remanded the case until the 15th instant.

MILL ACCIDENTS.—Dipchund Teja, aged fourteen years, employed in the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill, at Ferguson Road, accidentally got his right hand drawn in a machine, which was in motion, while at work there, on Monday last. The lad was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured hand was amputated.—Hurridas Cullianji, aged nineteen years, was, on Tuesday last, working in the Bombay Woollen Mill, Lady Jamsetji Road, when he accidentally got his right hand caught in the rollers of a wool-washing machine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his thumb and forefinger were amputated.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN THE PUNJAB.

PESHAWUR had a surprise about nine o'clock on Sunday morning with a severe earthquake, which caused a general rush to the roadsides by everybody. The houses rocked and then shook. Several houses have cracked, and great excitement, not to say "funk," was caused. Fortunately no serious damage has been done, so far as has yet been ascertained. The earthquake was certainly of a severe character and a very little more of it would have put parts of Peshawur in ruins. At all events houses in cantonments have stood it well ; and, if so, presumably those in the City.

Nothing has yet been learant as to the origin of the fire in the Commissariat godowns ; no trace of incendiarism or arson can be found, and yet it seems impossible that it can have arisen from spontaneous combustion. Mule and camel gear are not things which burnt spontaneously.

As a farewell to the station, the 9th Bengal Lancers hold regimental sports on their parade-ground on Tusday next, when we shall enjoy once more, but for the last time, one of those charming exhibitions of *nezabsi* with which that gallant regiment has so often delighted us.

Colonel Graves, Executive Engineer, whose name has been for some years a household word in Peshawur, has left one furlough to England, much regretted by everybody. He will be succeeded by Captain Williams, of Simla of theatrical fame, and with Colonel McCall coming in with the 60th Rifles there should be good amateur theatricals here this cold weathe, as the station is already very strong.

A severe shock of earthquake at Rawalpindi, was felt at 9 a.m., the same day, lasting about two minutes Substantial buildings swayed with its force, and visible rents have been made in shops in the Sadar Bazaar, while the shop of a leading native cloth merchant has been wrecked. Shocks were also felt at Murree, Peshawur, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. The clock in the Telegraph Office at the last station was dislodged. In the Pindi market some consternation ensued at the rattling of the corrugated zinc roof, the shopkeepers, with characteristic fortitude, huddling together and sheltering themselves against possibilities by covering their heads with cloths, baskets and anything available.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—NOVEMBER 7.
Carbutt, 2nd Lt, Bo. R A. on leave, from Ahmedabad.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.
Nathan, Lt, Ms, R E. on transfer, to Bengalore.
King, Lt, 17th Bo Infy, on duty, to Bhuj.
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infy, H C, off leave, to Raichur.
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 25th P Infy, on furlough, to England.
Hore, Lt-Col, 20th Bo Infy, from furlough, to Nasirabad.
Birdwood, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th November.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 11th instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Town Hall. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Insructors, and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

3. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

4. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

5. During the drill season Rangoon oil can be obtained at Head-Quarters free of charge.

6. Non-Commissioned officers and Volunteers are strictly forbidden to use any oil except Rangoon for the purpose of cleaning their rifles.

7. There will be Company drill for "F" Company to-day at 3-30 p.m. in the Compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

8. The Commanding Officer has been placed to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers :—
Armourer Sergt. W. Boylette, "A" Coy. from 6th November to 6th December 1893.
Corporal P. Boylette, "A" Coy from 6th November to 6th December 1893.
Cr.-Sergt. E. Sands, "F" Coy. from 7th November 1893 to 15th January 1894.

9. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 3495 Vol. G. W. W. Evans and No. 3496 Vol. A. M. Avates.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE VICEROY'S FAREWELL TO SIMLA.

AT Simla on Tuesday Colonel Robertson on behalf of the local Municipality read the following valedictory address to H. E. the Viceroy :—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Committee of Simla, as representing the citizens of this Municipality, having in view the near termination of your Excellency's term of office as Viceroy, venture to present a valedictory address to your Excellency on your departure from the summer capital of India.

2. In 1889 this Municipality tendered your Excellency respectful congratulations on your assumption of the high office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and cordially welcomed your Lordship on arrival at Simla. We also expressed the earnest hope that your Excellency's Government would exhibit that interest in the welfare of this station, that had hitherto proved so valuable an aid to its advancement.

3. Our expectations have not been disappointed. To your Excellency's kindly assistance the public of Simla owe, in a great measure, the inestimable blessing of an adequate water-supply, while the health, comfort, and convenience of the community have largely benefited by the completion of the sanitary works sanctioned by your Excellency's Government. Your Excellency has always identified yourself with every measure tending to promote the happines of the community and the interests of the town, and you have also been a warm supporter of local self-government, as it should be.

4. We do not presume to review your Excellency's administration in India, but we may be permitted to add our humble tribute of acknowledgment to what is generally recognised, namely, that the policy of your Excellency's Government has met with very cordial acceptance both in this country and at home, and that you have always administered the affairs of this great Empire with wisdom, sympathy, and impartiality in the presence of the diverse religions and nationalities, of which it is composed.

5. It also seems fitting, that we should briefly acknowledge the active interest which her Excellency Lady Lansdowne has taken in the National Association for providing medical aid to the women of India, a great and important movement initiated by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. The kindly sympathy which Lady Lansdowne has always evinced towards our local charities and institutions, and her thoughtful desire to promote the happiness of all classes of the community will ensure her Excellency a lasting remembrance in Simla.

6. In conclusion, we beg to bid your Excellency a regretful farewell and to assure you that we shall ever cherish a grateful memory of your beneficent rule in India and of your presence in Simla. We fervently pray that the Almighty may grant your Excellency every happiness and prosperity, and that your great experience and wisdom may long be available to our beloved Queen-Empress and the service of our country.

In reply his Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, said :—

Colonel Robertson and Gentlemen,—Nearly five years ago the Municipal Committee of Simla was good-enough to receive me on my first arrival in this station, and I have an agreeable recollection of the welcome which was then offered me. You have now come to bid me farewell, and you have done so in terms not less friendly and generous than those of which you made use in 1887. Since then I have spent a great part of my time under the wing of the Simla Municipality, and I am glad to think that our relations, both private and official, have been of the most amicable character. I gladly acknowledge as a ratepayer, and as one subject to the benign rule of the Municipality, the courtesy with which it has invariably treated me. I have no doubt that it is very good for a Viceroy that he should know, that here, at all events, there exists a power which can, if necessary, make things extremely unpleasant for him if he or those about him do not comply with Municipal rules. But, gentlemen, I can assure you that it is not merely from interested motives that I have, as the head of the Government of India, endeavoured to facilitate your work as guardians of the interests of the station. I look back with satisfaction to my connection with important measures of Municipal reform under which, three years ago, the Municipal Committee was reconstituted upon a basis well adapted to the requirements of the place, and to the steps taken at the same time to improve the financial position of the Municipality. Considering the extent to which the Government of India and its officers are concerned in the well-being of the station, it was only reasonable that we should bear our share of the expenditure necessary to render it healthy and habitable. The grants then made from Imperial and Provincial Funds and the relief afforded by the consolidation of your Municipal loans, have, I hope, placed the Municipality in a thoroughly solvent condition. Of improvements which have recently been carried out, none have more promoted the comfort and convenience of the Simla community than the increased water-supply which you were able to procure last year. I can well remember that when I first came here it used to distress me greatly to see long lines of servants and water-carries waiting at stand-pipes for a scanty and insufficient dole of water with which they then had to content themselves during the dry season. It was little less than a scandal that in the summer quarters of Government the population should for three months of the year be put on half rations of water. A water-famine in Simla will, I hope, now be a thing of the past. I may also compliment you on the success which attended your efforts to improve the sanitation of the station, and I trust that now that an ample water-supply has been secured and the drainage system of the station completed, you will find yourselves able, without adding to the burdens of the ratepayers, to turn your attention to other valuable local improvements. The problem of controlling and regulating the domestic habits of the large floating population which gathers here during the summer months is one which cannot be solved except by a mixture of tact and firmness which is not to be found in every Municipal body. I hope I may be allowed to congratulate Colonel Robertson upon the general acceptance with which his efforts have been met, and which have been most ably seconded by Mr. Cullen, whose exceptional experience of your Municipal business must have been most valuable to the Committee, and by our friend, Mr. Goad, who has been so long and so honourably connected with the affairs of this station. Gentlemen, it is most agreeable to me to learn from your address that you have formed a favourable opinion of the manner in which the public business of this country has been conducted since I have been connected with it. I am above all pleased to find that you give me credit for having endeavoured to carry on its government with sympathy and impartiality in the presence of the diverse religions and nationalities of which this great empire is composed. No more honourable tribute could be paid to an Indian statesman, and I can assure you, that whether I have deserved it at your hands or not, it has been my sincere desire to act in accordance with those righteous and time-honoured principles. I must not forget to thank you for your courteous reference to Lady Lansdowne and to the interest which she has taken in the charities and institutions in Simla. She desires me to tell you it has been a sincere pleasure to her to be from time to time associated with you in such useful work, and particularly in the promotion of the important movement to which you have specially referred in your address. Gentlemen, it remains for me, in Lady Lansdowne's name, for myself to bid you farewell, and thank you once more for your kindness to us, and we shall always gratefully remember the courtesy and consideration which we have never failed to encounter at the hands of the citizens and of this Municipality, in whose name you have so gracefully addressed me to-day.

JUDGING from her behavour during the past year, writes the *Pioneer*, the good ship Crocodile, which Aliph Cheem immortalised in his Lays of Ind, would seem to have become infirm with age. In January last she had to be stopped at Queenstown, as her hawser had in some unaccountable way got mixed up with her propeller : on the voyage home in October she collided with another vessel in the Canal : and now on her way out she has been disabled once more through some accident to her cylinder. If this sort of thing goes on, it will scarcely be necessary to go so far as the question of expense to support the plea for the abolition of the trooper and the transfer of its work to the liner.

THE death is reported from Vienna of Princess Helen Ypsilanti, 49 years of age, daughter of Baron Sina, one of the wealthiest men there. She brought an immense dowry to her husband, Prince Ypsilanti, then Greek Minister to Vienna. His extravagance swallowed up all his wife's millions, and at his death she had to sacrifice all to pay the enormous debts he had left behind.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SAYS the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—The most noteworthy event of the week in connection with this Presidency is the holding of the Provincial Conference for the first time at Ahmedabad under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sayani. If Poona is the intellectual centre of the Deccan, Ahmedabad is the trade and industrial centre of Gujarat. The instincts of the people are of course more mercantile than political. This accounts for the feeble interest shown by them in political movements. Education is having its effects there as elsewhere, and the intercourse of the educated minds of Gujarat with those of Bombay cannot fail to exert its quickening influence and rouse them from political torpor. The key-note of the presidential address was an exhortation to Hindus and Mahomedans and to all who claim to be fellow subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress to act in a spirit of mutual toleration towards each other as the only condition for people to live or let live in peace. As Mr Sayani truly and pertinently said, peace-breakers, whether Hindus, Mahomedans or any other race, are so many thorns in the side of Government and in the side of the people. We readily accept Mr. Sayani's assurance that they form a very small class, the great majority being actuated by a brotherly feeling towards each other.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The Provincial Conference, in all essential respects, is the humbler brother of the National Congress. They are both closely allied as kindred of the same blood : and they bear a strong family likeness. But the one is rich, and therefore he is more pretentious and showy, and the circumstances of his being are more magnificent. The other is comparatively very poor, therefore he is far more modest and lowly in his ways and desires. The Provincial Conference of this Presidency was always held in the capital of the Deccan. This year the capital of Gujerat has been selected for the gathering, which assembled during the week, and made speeches, passed resolutions and voted memorials. In some respects it was an exact replica of the National Congress. There was talk here, as there has always been a talk at the Congress festival from year to year, about the expediency of separating the judicial from the executive functions, about defects in the constitution of the enlarged Legislative Councils, about the justice and reasonableness of having simultaneous examinations in England and India for admission to the Convenanted Service of this country. There was also an "omnibus resolution," as at the Congress, about Salt, Abkari and Forest grievances. All these subjects have been worn threadbare ; there have been iterations and reiterations *ad rausseam* ; yet, if there is a real grievance underlying them, they must be pressed upon the notice of the Indian Government and the Parliament, until redress has been obtained. It is, therefore, in no spirit of depreciation that we make a passing reference to these topics, though we should scarcely like them to be discussed by the Provincial Conference, if it were thereby to neglect other questions of a humbler, perhaps, but of more practical import, which would better become its object and its functions. But this class of subjects has not escaped the attention of the Conference.

THE EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—The memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of India on the exchange compensation allowance granted to European and Eurasian officers not domiciled in India is a weighty document. Well-reasoned, forcible, and yet moderate in its statement of objections, the Memorial but correctly represents the feeling of deep and wide-spread alarm which the policy of Government to throw the additional burden of nearly a crore of rupees on the back of that already too heavily loaded animal—the Indian tax-payer—has given rise to. The public has long since felt the injustice and unwisdom of this policy, but no memorial stating in full the various points which have given rise to such a feeling has so far been submitted to Government. In making a full representation on the subject, the public in India have laboured under peculiar difficulties. The plans of Government were matured in great secrecy and sanctioned with undue haste. The public have never known what the exact nature of the grievances submitted by Government officers were when the notification sanctioning the compensation allowance was published. Government would have done well to have given publicity at the same time to the memorials of officers upon which the notification was based. Again, we never heard of Eurasian officers having submitted their grievances to Government. Surely, the time chosen by Government for inflicting this burden is most unfortunate.

The *Gujerati* observes :—The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha have addressed to the Government of India a well-reasoned representation on the subject of the Exchange Compensation Allowance recently granted to all European and Eurasian officers not domiciled in India, but in government service in the Civil or Military Department. The currency legislation of July last was intended to improve the condition of exchange, and if Government had the least faith in their financial nostrum, it must be confessed the subsequent concession of special compensation allowance rendered the action of Government even more inequitable and indefensible than before. The whole country suffered from the falling exchange and every official and non-official had his share in the losses directly or indirectly. It was, therefore, invidious to select a special class of officers for compensation. The Indian Civil Service is the most costly in the world, and if the European officers suffered inconvenience now, they had also their days of rich harvest. Why the rules should have been given retrospective operation is more than one can understand. Nor do we see the justice and honesty of extending them to those who may join the service hereafter with their eyes open and with full knowledge of the existing conditions of service.

THE NEW JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—Reuter telegraphs the official announcement made in London anent the appointment of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E., as successor to the late Mr. Justice Telang. The whole of the native press of this Presidency had with one voice supported the recommendation in favour of his appointment. Mr. Mahadev Govind is the first and foremost graduate as also the first indigenous Fellow of the Bombay University. As we said the other day, to speak of Mr. Ranade is to gild refined gold and paint the lily. It is, in short, wasteful excess as the poet says. In the course of the last twenty-five years he has adorned every department of administrative work with which he was connected, whether as professor of English literature at the Elphinstone College, law lecturer at the Deccan College, or a member of the Finance Committee, or of the Legislative Council or as Special Judge at Poona to administer the Deccan Agriculturists Act. He has shown himself to be great on the platform, the pulpit, at the Samaj, in the legislative chamber as on the bench of the district Court. We shall mention only one instance connected with the success of his University career. At the Honours examinations which were the first since the foundation of the University, he was examined in history by the late Sir Alexander Grant. So charmed was that eminent scholar with the answers of Mr. Ranade that he made it a point to send the papers to the University of Oxford as specimens of how creditably an Indian student can acquit himself in the difficult subject of history for the information of professors and scholars of that famous seat of learning. We trust the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade will long enjoy his seat on the bench as a reward of great learning, unwearied industry, high abilities, and integrity and nobleness of character. The best hopes of the country are centred in him.

The *Gujerati* writes :—The elevation of the Hon Mr. Mahadhev Govind Ranade, C.I.E., to the Bombay High Court Bench has been received with the sincerest feelings of satifaction not only in this Presidency, but throughout the whole country. It is a question whether modern India has produced a gentleman of a more comprehensive mind and a more capacious intellect tempered by laborious and persistent study, and sobered by mature thought and many-sided experience of Indian life in all its varied forms. A favourite of Sir Alexander Grant, an educationist and administrator the like of whom Bombay has not yet seen—and also a favourite of his students, Mr. Ranade made his mark even as a young man. His simplicity, amiability, and, above all, his extreme modesty, coupled with his ceaseless industry and vast learning, elicited marks of admiration in every place he visited in his official or non-official capacity. He has been during the last twenty-four years tossed like a shuttle-cock from one post to another. But he has never failed to give satisfaction to the Government he has honestly served, and to the people whose welfare he has ever endeavoured to further by every means in his power. In Poona he was the central sun who shed his vivifying light all round.

The *Rast Goftar* states :—Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade's appointment as Judge of the Bombay High Court, in succession to Mr. Justice Telang, must receive universal satisfaction. It is stated that the appointment has had the refusal of Mr. Budrudeen Tyebji, for which we suppose the Mahomedan community must be particularly sorry. The offer would probably have had the refusal of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, if it had been made to him, because he is every day becoming more and more a people's man. There is, of course, no question that, by his experience and qualifications, he would have been perfectly competent to adorn the office rendered vacant by the death of his friend and co-labourer in the public cause. Mr. Ranade is a man of extraordinary intellectual capacity, which evoked the admiration of men like Sir Alexander Grant and Mr. Telang. To a sound knowledge of the law he adds a wide culture. Though he has served all along as a Government official, his pursuits and interests have travelled far beyond the narrow official grooves. His devotion to self-culture did not desist with his college career, as is too often the case with other educated natives ; and to those who lament that the cares of office leave them little time for any other mental work than that of glancing through the morning papers, Mr. Ranade's example is a standing contradiction and rebuke. We hope that Mr. Ranade will live long to enjoy the most exalted office to which he has won his way by sheer merit.

The *Native Opinion* thinks, that in raising Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade to the local High Court Bench, Government have not only honoured the native community but themselves also. Whether as a person of literary eminence, a sound lawyer, a leader of men, or one possessed of immense judicial experience, Mr. Ranade was eminently qualified to be elevated to the said post, and in his elevation people will see that the authorities are not always unmindful of merit. After Messrs. Nanabhai Haridas and K. T. Telang, in M. Ranade both Government and the High Court Bench will find a person of great learning, considerable practical experience, and great legal acumen that must go to justify Sir James Phitz Stephen's opinion on the great capacity of natives of this country for judicial work.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes :—The appointment of Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade to the High Court Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Telang, is no doubt a very satisfactory choice in every way. His great abilities as well as his long judicial experience will stand him in good stead on the Bench. The position of the special judge under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act hardly gives scope for the display of legal lore, the duties of that office being more concerned with the investigation of facts and the settlement of money claims on special lines laid down in the Act. But with his pre-eminent abilities, Mr. Ranade will soon be able to make a name for himself as an eminent Judge of the High Court. As a man of considerable depth, a judicial frame of mind and infinite capacity, he will, we make no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition to the Bombay High Court. Mr. Justice Telang, who at college was his pupil, entertained a high idea of his talents and capacities as did the late Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Michael R. Westropp, and indeed every body who has had occasion to know him and appreciate his value, thinks not less highly of them.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says :—So at length the Bombay High Court judgeship has been offered to, and accepted by, a native—and that native is no less than the Hon. Rao Babadoor Mahadev Govind Ranade. The late Mr. Telang, who never hesitated to give deserving men their due, is said to have once observed that the Hon'ble Rao Babadoor should have been the first recipient of the honour of the Bombay High Court judgeship. Whether it was out of modesty or actual appreciation of merit that the remark was made is not a material question for us to enter into at present. All that we have now to say is only this, that the Government has made a most commendable selection for the high and honourable post, and no native will grudge the honour done to Mr. Ranade.

The *Gujerat Durpan* writes :—The Rao Bahadur is an eminent learned man, darling of the people, and a favourite with the Government, and the Government could not have made a better choice in the matter. By this appointmemt the Government have pleased the populace, done justice to Mr. Ranade, secured a most efficient hand for themselves, and, lastly, have shown a due sense of regard to the opinions of two mighty souls now in heaven, to wit, Sir Michael Westropp, the late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, and Mr. Telang. The former unhesitatingly pronounced his conviction that Mr. Ranade was in no wise inferior to him, and quite worthy of a seat with him on the bench. The latter had acknowledged the superiority of Mr. Ranade in several respects, and had expressed his belief that Mr. Ranade was better adapted to occupy the seat which he filled during his lifetime.

AN OLD ROMANCE REVIVED.

LATELY, remarks a contemporary, a story has been going the round of the press, in England and India, in regard to a former Maharaja of Kapurthala marrying an English lady, who subsequently separated from him and returned to England, owing to his having failed to keep his pledge to remain the husband of one wife. *Reis and Rayyet* says of this tale :—"That unearth a long buried incident—advisedly buried. For it was not the late Maharaja of Kapurthala that married a white girl, but his father, Sir Randhir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., who died on his way to Europe at Aden in 1870. Maharaja Randhir Singh was succeeded by his son, Raja Kharak Singh, who died in 1877, leaving a minor, five or six years old, the present ruler. The news of the Sikh Chief having wedded a Christian created a great sensation in society, both European and Native. Taking the union in the light of the Maharaja's social status and his explanation the Indian community was satisfied. Although ratified by an accommodating *padre*—an American missionary, if we remember aright—the connection was scarcely one for Anglo-Indian society to boast of. There were, doubtless, at the time honest, self-respecting Europeans in India, as there are now, who could not smile approval on such matches at their best. But sordid and questionable views prevailed. The family of the bride were proud of their elevation, and European society in general accepted the union with hearty good will. It was regarded as a fine opportunity for making capital. The Lady Randhir Singh was uot only accepted at the Viceregal court, but actually petted. We have never seen any Asiatic Queen or Princess so loaded with favours as the white Lady of Kapurthala. The lady's lord, of course, basked in the reflected sunshine of her glory. Never Patiala—the Premier Sikh Chief—nor Kashmir, neither Holkar nor Scindia—neither the Maharaja of Mysore nor the Nizam of Hyderabad ever received so much cordial consideration as Sir Randhir Singh enjoyed. The truth was the European community had formed the highest expectations of the ultimate results of this connection. The Chief had employed Europeans and had gone in for public works in his territory. He had endowed missions and built churches. The *Friend of India* devoted a leading article to him, the drift of which may be imagined from its heading, 'Almost a Christian.' But the remaing corner of his faith in Jesus was never rounded. He never advanced beyond 'almost:' on the country, it seemed as if he gradually receded, if he ever had been aught but a lax Sikh or Jat kalar. At last the bubble bu*s*t. All India was startled by the news that the whole Christian colony had broken up and dispersed. There had been almost a simultaneous exodus. The lady had gone for a drive, and never returned. Engineer and builder also had taken French leave. The reverent Gooroo, too, had gone on a discreat visitation to British territory. But so extraordinary a collapse was scarcely noticed in the Anglo-Indian Press. No fuss was made nor allowed, though the Raja wanted his European ralations and *employes* back to render account of moneys in their charge. The *padre* himself had not accounted for large sums. It is not true that the Raja ever promissed to embrace monogamy. The idea is absurd. Indeed, the thing was out of the question. The Raja was already married, and married over much. To people he never recognised the marriage with the Christian. When his mother taxed him, he touched her feet and swore that there was no ground for her to take alarm or be annoyed with him, His relations with his wives and other members of his harem and with all his family and relations remained the same as before. The white lady was not the Maharani of Kapurthala. She lived apart as an English lady in a separate house, where the Maharaja visited her daily."

IN the matter of the Court Circular announcement of the birth of her Majesty's seventeenth great-grand-child, it may be interesting to state that purely family events of this character are kept written up from day to day in a vast album. This is systematically examined, in order that the intirchange of affectionate messages, which is a tradition with the Royal Family, may not be overlooked. In her own childhood the Queen was very punctilious in recognising the birth anniversary, and other such festival days in the life of her uncle, George IV., and she still possesses under lock and key at Windsor the last birthday present she made to him. In recent years she has come to prize very highly any such intimations of affection that reach her from the second and third generation of her own descendants.

IT is an extraordinary fact, says *Truth*, which physiologists might look into, that all my longest letters come from India, or from Anglo-Indians who have returned to their native land. Whether this is the result of the climate, or the Oriental associations, or want of occupation among the governing classes, I cannot say. The effect is most conspicuous in the case of my esteemed correspondent Tommy Atkins. He is a fairly fluent writer when at home, but in India his prolixity becomes stupendous. I think it must be the climate.

THE LATE SIR ANDREW CLARK.

SIR ANDREW CLARK, Bart., M.D., F.R.S, LL.D, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen, whose death is announced by Reuter according to "Men and Women of the Time" was born on Oct. 2°, 1826, and was educated first at Aberdeen and afterwerds at Edinburgh. In the extra-academical Medical School of that city he gained the first medals in anotomy, physiology, chemistry, botany materia medica, surgery, pathology, and practice of physic. For two years he assisted Dr. Hughes Bennett in the pathological department of the Royal Infirmary, and was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox in the final course of lectures delivered by that celebrated anatomist. For four years Dr. Clark had charge of the pathological department of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, where he delivered lectures on the use of the microscope in practical medicine. In 1854 he took his degree of M. D. at the University of Aberdeen, settled in the metropolis, became a member of the Royal College of physicians of London, and was elected on the staff of the London Hospital. In 1858 Dr. Clark was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in which he held the offices of Croonian and Lumelian Lecturer, Councillor, Examiner in Medicne and Censor. He was also Lettsomian Lecturer and President of the Medical Society of London. Dr Clark originally intended to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of pathology, but being turned by the force of circumstances from the course on which he had entered, he has been now long occupied in the work of a practical physician. He was author of numerous essays, lectures, and reviews, the professional portion of which refers for the most part to diseases of the respiratory, renel, and digestive organs. He was created a Baronet in 1883. He was Consulting Physician and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine to the London Hospital ; an F.R.S., an LL, D., of Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen (*honoris causa*), an Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and Consulting Physician to the East London Hospital for Diseases of Children. He has held the offices of President of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and President of the Clinical Society. In 1888 he was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, and was re-elected in 1889 and in 1890. Among his professional writings are :—"On the Anatomy or the Lungs," in Dr. H. Davie's work on "Physicial Diagonosis ;" "On Tubercular Sputum ;" "Evidences of the Arrestment of Phthisis ;" "Mucous Disease of the Colon ;" Lectures on "The Anatomy of the Lung ;" "Pneumonia," and "The States of Lung comprehended under the term Phthisis Pulmonalis" (delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in 1866) ; "Fibroid Phthisis" (in vol. i. of the *Transactions of the Clinical Society*) ; "The Work of Fibrinous Pleurisies in the Eyolution of Phthisis" (in the *Medical Mirror* for 1870) ; "Renal Inadequacy ;" "The Theory of Asthma ;" "Neurasthenia ;" "Anæmia ;" Pneumonia ;" "Constipation." The following is the speech of the public Orator at Cambridge (Dr. Sandys) on presenting Sir Andrew Clark for an honorary degree on June 10, 1890. The reference to Mr. Gladstone is particularly happy : Salutamus deinceps salutis ministrum, Aesculapii e filis unum, quem idcirco praesertim Machaona nominaverim quod saeculi nostri oratorum cum Nestore ipso totiens consociatus est ;—nisi forte, Romano potius exemplo delectatus, mavult Asclepiadis illius disertissimi nomen mutuari, quo, medico et amico utebatur Lucius Licinius Crassus saeculi sui oratorum eloquentissimus. In re publica partium liberalium studiosus, in re privata liberalitate singulari insignis, non modo medicinae sed etiam philosophiae et religioni penetralia ingressus est. Etiam antiquos meministis quondam non de corporis tantum salute sed etiam de rebus fere omnibus quae vitam anxiam et sollicitam reddant, ab ipso Aesculapio solitos esse oracula exposcere. Viri talis igitur, velut iurisconsulti Romani, domu est velut civitatis oraculum, unde cives eius, ut Apollo Pythius apud Ennium decit, consilium expetunt, non salutis tantum sed etiam "summarum rerum incerti," quos incepti certos "compotesque consili dimittit." Ergo virum, quem aut litterarum aut-scientiae aut medicinae doctorem nominare potuissemus, iuris doctorem non immerito creamus. Duco ad vos medicinae professorem emeritum, Regii Medicorum Collegi Londinensis praesidem, baronettum insignem, suavem, eruditum eloquentum, ANDREAM CLARK.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ashdown 1854 tons, Captain H Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Moulmein 26th October, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, (15th October), with a general cargo 5,389 tons coals and 103 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,200 tons, Captain F Herrington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (9th October), with 364 horses and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Baldock two Misses Baldock, Master Baldock, and Mr Keals.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Marq Bacquehem, 2,740 tons, Captain G Walluschingg, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Trieste—Col and Mrs A Graves, Col G C Rogs, Mr H T Boothroyd, and Dr Rabl. For Port Said—Mrs G Levy and infant Bishop Gabriel Amooshian.

THE Anchor Line s s Scindia, 2,833 tons, Captain F G Blight, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool—Mrs Mellor and child, Mr J Honlham, and Mr J S Clarke. For London via Marseilles—Mrs and Miss Williamson, and Mr Campbell. For Marseilles—Nawab Mahomed Oomer Ali Khan, one native servant and Captain Belinge. For Suez—One deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—NOVEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Sinclar	1911	Millar	Liverpool	25-11	F Muir & Co
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	R. S. Ports	11-11	B&P S N Co
H&J	Avoca			Zanzibar	Not Fixed	V Ebrahim & Co
K	Kaveri	513	Fakeera	Manglore	10-11	Shprd & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	C. Mandvie	9-11	Shprd & Co
M	Loodiana	2140	Withers	Antwerp	11-11	M Mackenzie
O	LaSeyne	1151	Blane	Aden	11-11	A Simoon

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Donell	London		P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	8-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
4	Giava	1817	Susini	China	12-11	C Barboro
7	Virawa	2159	Mackinlay	Mauritius	9-11	M Mackenzie
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Walluschingg	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd
15	Bombay	2019	Robertson	Antwerp	8-11	J Machintosh

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Idar (s)	Hughes	Newport, Oct 15.
	Bhundara (s)	Herrington	Melbourne, Oct 9.
	St. Giles (s)	Fortay	New York, Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Antwerp.
	Scindia (s)	Blight	Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Marq. Bacquehem, Captain Walleschingg obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Kilwa, for Zanzibar.
" Idar, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Shahzada s	Crebbin	Rangoon, Oct 29.
4	Nairung s	Bullock	Bombay, Oct 17.
	Africa s	Fausset	Moulmein, Oct 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Steamers Kasara, Clan Mackinnon and Algeria.
Nov. 4.—Steamers Shahjehan and Europa ; and ship County of Selkirk.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LONDON.
Rome s—2,000 cwts linseed. and 595 cwts myrabollams, T H Moore and Co ; 13 cwts condiments, S R Subedar.
Siam s—25 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Bombay s—290 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Hojeen s—7,500 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR NAPLES.
Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HONGKONG.
Giava s—8 bales twist, K Hurnundrai ; 13 cwts sharkfins, Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana ; 52 cwts cloves, C Ebrahim and Co ; 120 cwts kismiss, and 5 cwts genda horns, Yan Shun and Co ; 100 bales twist, and 130 cwts cloves, P F Talati.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—300 bales twist, R Canjee and Co ; 55 cwts sandalwood chips, and 43 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Rohilla s—100 bales twist, D D Gurranee and Co.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

On relinquishing charge of his duties as Offg Dist Judge o Umballa Mr C I Hallifax is placed on special duty under the orders of the Commr and Supdt, Delhi Division.

On relinquishing charge of the Rawalpindi Dist, Baron J Bentinck, Deputy Commr, is re-posted to Gujrat, where he relieved Mr W C Renouf.

The services of Col C Beadon, Mad Cavy, Depy Commr, Punjab, on furlough in European, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras in the Mily Dept

On relinquishing charge of the Dalhousie Sub-Division of the Gurdaspur Dist, Lieut A E Barton, Asst Commr, is re-posted to the Mooltan Dist where he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr E R Abbott, who has been appointed to the I C S and attached to the Punjab is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, the date on which he reported his arrival at Lahore. Mr Abbott is posted to Amritsar.

On relinquishinfl charge of his duties as Offg Divl Judge of Jullundur, Mr S LeP T Clifford, Extra Judl Asst Commr, is re-posted to the Kangra Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon relieving Mr H E A Wakefield, who remains attached to the district.

Mr E P Henderson, Govt Advocate, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and two days.

Mr J A Sinclair, Govt Advocate, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Govt Advocate, Punjab, vice Mr E P Henderson proceeding on leave.

It is notified for general information that the head-quarters of the Western Jumna Canal Circle of Superintendence is permanently transferred from Umballa to Delhi.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·106	E	1	82·0	59·6	68	...	...	..
Agra	30·098	N E	3	84·0	60·5	72	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·103	E N E	2	82·0	62·0	76	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·095	N E	3	81·9	66·7	90	0·02	0·02	+0·02
Jhansi	30·080	S W	1	84·0	63·7	60	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Karachi	30·037	N E	8	86·9	63·0	46	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·138	Calm	2	81·9	48·8	66	...	...	—0·01
Deesa	30·043	E N E	6	89·2	53·9	31	...	..	—0·02
Ahmedabad	30·005	E N E	5	89·2	61·1	42	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·010	Calm	6	88·9	62·4	37	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·010	E N E	5	88·4	55·0	31	...	..	—0·15
Veraval	29·968	N N E	5	92·1	64·8	30	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·044	E N E	6	81·8	57·8	41	...	...	—0·05
Indore	30·039	E	2	81·0	57·1	82	0·01	0·01	—0·08
Saugor	30·068	S E	4	81·3	61·7	96	0·29	0·29	+0·21
Jubbulpore	30·094	E N E	4	79·4	60·8	92	1·30	1·30	+1·25
Hoshangabad	30·035	E	3	82·8	64·8	98	0·95	0·95	+0·88
Khandwa	30·014	E	3	82·7	54·6	95	...	...	—0·11
Raipur	30·047	N N E	3	74·2	65·7	91	0·14	0·14	—0·30
Nagpur	30·053	E N E	7	76·9	65·6	93	0·84	0·84	+0·48
Amraoti	30·027	E N E	4	78·6	65·8	93	0·32	0·32	+0·19
Akola	30·047	E	4	78·0	67·3	94	1·11	1·11	—0·81
Surat	29·951	N N E	F	88·1	66·0	72	...	...	—0·11
Malegaon	30·032	E N E	4	83·9	65·3	81	...	..	—0·37
Bombay	29·921	N E	13	89·3	73·3	73	...	...	—0·51
Poona	29·966	E S E	S	84·5	69·4	72	...	...	—0·53
Ahmednagar	30·021	E S E	5	79·4	66·2	87	0·16	0·16	...
Sholapur	29·970	E N E	8	82·7	66·6	80	...	...	—0·68
Ratnagiri	29·837	E N E	5	89·9	72·9	60	...	...	—0·38
Belgaum	29·912	E	7	77·3	63·9	85	...	...	—1·46
Goa	29·901	E	4	86·1	72·4	91	...	..	...
Karwar	29·885	N E	...	88·3	72·6	77	...	...	—2·09
Mangalore	29·879	E N E	2	90·3	74·4	86	...	..	—1·73
Calicut	29·881	E N E	7	88·8	75·5	83	...	1·53	—1·14
Cochin	29·893	N N E	M	90·7	76·1	88	0·14	0·16	—3·27
Bangalore	29·960	E S E	5	76·7	64·9	87	...	0·08	—1·85
Secunderabad	29·972	E	9	73·7	66·4	92	0·39	0·48	—0·79
Masuliptm	29·942	S S E	6	76·6	72·5	94	0·90	4·11	—0·61
Bellary	29·948	E	5	79·5	67·9	90	0·05	0·46	—0·76
Cuddapah	29·939	E S E	..	75·5	70·6	86	0·11	3·17	+1·24
Madras	29·918	E	6	79·7	75·7	95	0·36	13·02	+7·04
Coimbatore	29·931	E	2	92·4	69·8	98	3·58	3·72	—2·36
Trichinopoly	29·903	Calm	1	88·5	73·9	86	..	1·13	—0·90
Negapatam	29·895	E	9	86·4	77·7	78	...	8·33	+2·17
Colombo	29·883	S W	4	86·0	74·7	71	0·01	4·40	+0·17

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderat F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular There has been a brisk to rapid fall at Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa and Masulipatam, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Negapatam. Gradients are moderately steep on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi. North-easterly to south-easterly winds prevail over the whole country and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Akola, Amraoti, Neemuch and Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature from 4° to 9° below the normal in Berar and at Delhi, Ajmere, Raipur, Nagpur. Sholapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and 4° above it on the Malabar Coast. The minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess of the normal at Allahabad, Akola and Malegaon, and 5° to 6° in defect at Khandwa and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Veraval and the lowest 49° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, and at Bombay, Malegaon, Surat, Indore, Bhuj, Goa, Cochin and Secunderabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at Malegaon, Sholapur and Belgaum. "Over an inch of rain has fallen at Akola (1.11), about an inch at Nagpur and Masulipatam and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Indore, Raipur, Aurangabad, Saugor, Beliary, Amraoti, Cochin, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras. Abnormals indicate two small areas of low pressure, one on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Cochin, and the other at and in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at Indore, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum and Goa and rain is to be expected there. The weather is inclined to become more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

Wednesday's observations show that the pressure has generally changed by small amounts, and rather irregularly. Readings are high at Peshawar and Sibsagar, and low over the west, south, and south-east of the Peninsula. Gradients are steeper than usual. Winds are variable in Madras and blow from about the normal directions elsewhere. Calms are numerous in northern India. The temperature changes are irregular. The mean temperature is below the normal, except the Nort-West Provinces and Bombay. The sky is from cloudy to overcast, except in north-west India ; and rain has fallen over the central parts of the country and Madras. Coimbatore received 3½ inches, Cuddalore 1½ inch, and Wellinton, Akola, Seoni, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore and Coconada, about 1 inch of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th November, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·852
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·632
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NW, NNW,
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	367

SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S most important pronouncement on financial policy illustrates but once more the desperate straits to which want of money has brought every Italian statesman for years and years. Italy has been living beyond her means, and now the Premier stands up and says so. It is the strongest confession of failure to keep up with her richer neighbour, when he claims credit on the ground that expenditure in railways has almost ceased, and the military budget is cut down to the verge of inefficiency. It is as strong a confession of distress to bid for the gratitude of the country by raising an extra £1,600,000 of taxes. But what else is to be done to set up Italian credit anew? The only question can be whether Signor Giolitti has chosen the most prudent and most practicable means to dam the flood of bankruptcy. The reform of the succession duties is safe enough, but the increase of the Customs and imposition of a graduated income-tax are likely to be hotly opposed. None the less the case calls for a desperate medicine, and we can only wish success to the physician.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 108. The market rates of discount were put down 3-8 per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. A decline of 13-16d. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 32 9-16d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £65 9-16. We have no further quotations for Silver from New York, that market having been closed yesterday for a holiday. French Rentes again advanced ⅛ per cent., to 99. Paris Exchange in London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42s. 3d., per 416 lbs. cif, shipment to Dunkirk, this and-or next month; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed, at 37s. 6d. buyers, per 416 lbs. cif. Yellow Cawnpore, 85 per cent., at 36s., nominal, per 416 lbs. cif.; and Brown Cawnpore at 34s., Ex-Quay, shipment to Dunkirk this and-or next month. Bombay Linseed on the spot in London was quoted, nominally, at 43s. per 416 lbs., Ex-Quay.

There was again no change in spot prices of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, except the most distant, in which the decline was 1-16d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for November deliveries, and 4½d. for March-April. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales summing up 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady.

We have again no local market news to chronicle, the Banks, and Produce, Freight, Stock, and Share markets having remained closed to-day for the *Dewali* holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,450	bales.
Wheat	4,442	cwts.
Linseed	4,312	„
Rapeseed	2,241	„
Gingelly	5,490	„
Castorseed	1,190	„
Rice	2,785	„

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th November, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	12	33 p.m.	17	45
Teheran	8	2	33 p.m.	...	15
Suez	8	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 8th November, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	3
„ Kurrachee	...	21	...	1
„ Madras	1	30	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st October, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	155	2	226
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	19,37,858	27,73,379	80,536	47,91,773
Total for 16 weeks	20,52,858	30,33,379	84,536	51,70,773
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,331	2,80,09[illegible]	3,890	3,75,316
Per mile of Ry do.	55	167	2	224
Total to corresponding date do.	17,06,683	31,81,087	2,94,962	51,82,732

Increase for the week .... Rs. 3,681

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21s October, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	400	10	1,110
Or per mile of Railway	28	16	......	44
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	7,244	3,824	134	11,202
Total for 16 weeks	7,944	4,224	144	12,312
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 10th October are as follows:—

In the month of August 1893.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	31,30,037	1,01,87,385	1,33,17,422
Exports	10,81,295	23,73,730	34,55,695
Net Imports	20,48,072	78,13,655	98,61,727

To the end of the month of August 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,15,60,360	7,19,62,141	8,35,22,501
Exports	88,20,516	73,37,137	1,61,57,653
Net Imports	27,39,844	6,46,25,004	6,73,64,848

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1893	18,27,740	1,86,81,886	2,05,09,626
To the end of the month of August, 1893 (Progressive)	59,29,359	3,65,13,245	4,24,42,60

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of August 1893	14,00,014	77,09,026	91,09,040
To the end of the month of August 1893 (Progressive)	59,00,386	2,50,29,843	3,09,30,229

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

Latest Month.

	In Oct. 1893. Bengal.	In Sept 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	20,00,000	65,52,500
Actual	39,69,145	18,69,600	58,38,745
Better than Estimate	...	...	...
Worse than Estimate	5,83,355	1,30,400	7,13,755

Seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Oct. 1893. Bengal.	To end of Sept 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	3,18,67,500	82,00,000	4,00,67,500
Actual	2,86,17,705	60,93,100	3,47,09,805
Better than estimate	...	...	...
Worse than Estimate	32,49,795	21,07,900	53,57,690

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARPENTER—October 25, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of Henry Carpenter, of a son.
JOHNSTON—October 28, at Meerut, (N-W Provinces), the wife of W T Lethbridge Johnston, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, N-W Railway, of a daughter.
PEARSE—October 29, at Meerut, the wife of W Pearse, of a daughter.
PETROCOCHINO—November 5, at No 3, Upper Wood Street, the wife of D P Petrocochino, of a son.
THOMAS—October 23, at Arrah, E I Ry, the wife of K B Thomas, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN—October 31, at Bangaon Factory, N Bhangalpur, Daphne, the infant daughter of Frederick and Edith Christian, aged 2½ months.
HUTCHISON—October 28, at Naini Tal, Ellen, the dearly beloved wife of Captain Hutchinson.
MACKAY—November 2, at Selim Hill, Darjiling District, the infant son of John Mackay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

THE Municipal Budget Estimates for the financial year 1894-95 have heen prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, and will come before the Standing Committee for consideration to-morrow. The year which is now drawing to a close profited by many windfalls, which will have the effect of materially increasing the closing balance estimated for. This is doubly satisfactory, for it has enabled the Municipality to meet the full liability for the whole of the Tansa Loan, and other increments of expenditure which it was at one time apprehended might entail the sad necessity of raising additional taxation. The new burdens have been borne without recourse to that extreme and always unwelcome measure, and the closing balance, estimated at thirteen lakhs thirteen thousand rupees, will be swollen to nineteen lakhs and a-half. It is true that the current year was fortunate in beginning with an excess of thirteen lakhs over the estimate. This considerable sum included five and a-half lakhs of lapsed grants, and two and a-half lakhs reserved for the improvements of the Victoria Gardens, which, when carried out, will enable surplus land to be sold at a profit for frontages on the Connaught Road and other thoroughfares. Two lakhs were due to the realisation of larger interest and profits on investments. The total surplus balance at the opening of the year was nearly thirty lakhs, of which nearly eleven and a-half were an available surplus not already allocated for specific purposes. The actual opening balance, in excess of the estimated balance on the 1st April last, was Rs. 7,75,000; to which has to be added an excess on the estimated profits and interests on surplus Loan Fund investments of Rs. 41,000; a quarter-of-a-lakh premium on the forty-two lakhs 4 per cent. loan raised to pay off the Government loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and savings on debt and other grants one lakh. The balance of nineteen lakhs and a-half includes the obligatory statutory surplus of one lakh. The eighteen and a-half lakhs available, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—Four lakhs to meet the deficit in 1894-95 on account of the enhanced police and other charges; and the remainder fourteen lakhs and a-half to be invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficiencies in 1895-96 and subsequent years until such time as the ordinary revenue has overtaken the ordinary expenditure. This has not been the case, since the raising of the final instalment of the Tansa loan threw on the Municipal revenues the full amount of the interest on the capital invested in that great work. Mr. Acworth is careful to point out that the increase beyond the estimate in the opening balance for the ensuing year is not due to either a normal increase of revenue or reduction of expenditure; it is due to exceptional receipts which are not likely to recur. The ordinary revenue is increasing but slowly, which is not a matter for surprise, seeing that all the world over these last few years have been marked by depression and reduced profits and not by increasing prosperity. It is so far satisfactory that there is no diminution of revenue, such as has been observed in several English towns—a diminution which is translated in such cases into an increase of the burden of the rates, to meet standing liabilities.

Nothing of this kind has been witnessed in Bombay, or even apprehended. The Municipal Commissioner is, indeed, disappointed that the water revenue for the present year is materially below what was hoped for. But he admits that the rapid increment under this head in previous years generated expectations which were too sanguine. It is a question whether the comparatively high rate charged for water supplied by meter has not tended directly to limit consumption. The Budget Estimate of receipts from the water-tax for the present year was Rs. 13,25,000, while the actual receipts, judging from the data now available, will probably be Rs. 60,000 less. It is, therefore, deemed prudent to estimate the water revenue for next year at not more than thirteen lakhs—still a very considerable, and, it is to be feared, an excessive estimate. The Commissioner seems to be justified in coming to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to be misled by the large balances accruing from exceptional and transient causes in the present year, as in the last, and reduce taxation. It is under all the circumstances, a considerable and a satisfactory achievement to have so far tided over the period of pressure consequent on the enhanced obligations incurred for the Tansa Water-Works—obligations which are already supplemented by others for the carrying out of the drainage scheme in Colaba, the Native Town and the northern parts of the city—without having recourse to additional taxation. This is undoubtedly one of the chief factors in the improvement of the Municipal credit which has enabled the conversion of the forty-two lakhs loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent. to be accomplished on such favourable terms, and made such Municipal stock so sought after in the market. The anticipated increment of the general tax is about Rs. 27,000, the estimated total being Rs. 17,18,588. Of this amount the ordinary ratepayer contributes a little more than fourteen lakhs and-a-half, the Government nearly a lakh, and the Port Trust a lakh and-a-half. The fire-tax, at half per cent., is estimated to yield a lakh and seven thousand rupees, a small increase on the current year's return. The wheel tax and tolls are estimated at nearly three lakhs and-a-half, of which Rs. 17,500 is anticipated as an increase from public conveyances. The excess revenue expected from licenses and the tobacco duty is Rs. 9,050. The halalkhor-tax which has been in effect largely and silently enhanced under a resolution passed some years since by the Standing Committee adding to the usual assessment a share of the cost of the sewer system, will only show an increase of Rs. 26,000, owing to an anticipated decrease from the special halalkhor service to mills. The additional burden under this head is the subject of considerable dissatisfaction amongst the ratepayers, who were quite unaware of the enhancement. The water-tax is expected to yield less by Rs. 25,000 than in the currrent year. The Commissioner looks to the universal establishment of supply by meter to bring about an increase under this head. It will probably be found that the quantity of water consumed under the system of payment by meter will be reduced; but it is very doubtful whether the increment of revenue obtainable will pay for the universal meter, and the large staff which will be required for its inspection, repair, and renewal. A more economical and far more satisfactory and workable system would be an average charge, based on measurement for certain periods, or on the number and size of the taps in use.

The income for the year 1894-95 from taxation, charges for water, and for services rendered, and from property and investments, comes to sixty-two lakhs, Rs. 54,680 in excess of the present year's estimate. If we add the nineteen and-a-half lakhs of balance, the grand total is Rs. 81,50,508, wherewith to meet the requirements of the coming year, and make provision for exceptional charges in the years immediately following. The expenditure is estimated at sixty-six lakhs, and the anticipated balance on the 1st April, 1895, fifteen lakhs and-a-half. Of the expenditure about two lakhs are for special extraordinary works. The strength of the licensing department will be doubled to meet the increased demands on the department. It is proposed to increase the salaries of four of the superior officers, namely, the Executive Engineer, the Water Engineer, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens. The net increase in the expenditure is Rs. 1,63,399, spread over nearly all the heads of service. The Public Health Department requires fourteen lakhs, an increment of forty-two thousand rupees, an increase for which there is very good reason. The perpetual inquiries as to what can be done to improve the health of the city can be answered in very few words—more sewers, more conservancy carts. Happily a good deal is now at length being done towards the completion of the sewer system in parts of the town hitherto wholly undrained. The works for the drainage of Colaba have been begun, and we may hope to see them completed before the monsoon of 1895. Large areas of the Native Town will be dealt with as soon as the Government sanctions the raising of the loans asked for last month, by the Municipality. No proposal has as yet been even seriously canvassed with a view to the drainage of Malabar Hill, which is every year becoming more and more crowded and is as innocent of even the most elementary drainage system as Lobengula's capital Buluwayo. There are other omissions which will have to be supplied, but a good deal is being done towards making up for lost time in the carrying out of the drainage scheme decided upon in the days long gone by when Sir Richard Temple was Governor of Bombay. In another direction a good deal may be done without waiting for Government sanction to the raising of large loans. More bullocks and more conservancy carts would enable Dr. Weir to keep all the city, its back lanes, and other unseen places as clean relatively as the most public thoroughfares. These appliances can be supplied at a comparatively small increase of expenditure. They have been often asked for, but they have not always been obtained. When epidemics break out or an outbreak of cholera or small-pox is foreseen by the vigilance of the department, extra expenditure is sanctioned, which for the most part takes the form of more conservancy carts and more sweepers. But what is needed is an increase in the standing army which alone stands between Bombay and pestilence.

ONE of the series of booklets, which a paternal Government is issuing for the enlightenment of its people, reproduces a letter written by Dr. A. Gunther of the British Museum on the subject of locusts. Hitherto the objectionable insects have been swept into trenches and buried or burnt. Dr. Gunther has a utilitarian suggestion to make, and Sir E. Buck, who presides over the agricultural destinies of the country, has caused it to be promulgated for the benefit of cultivators who have occasion to deal with insect pests. The plan is to dry the locusts and turn them into money, as food for cage and game-birds. Some time ago, it appears, it occurred to Dr. Gunther that dried locusts might be utilised for insectivorous game-birds which are now reared at great expense on ants' eggs. From Cyprus he obtained some two hundred pounds weight of locusts, dried in ovens and in the sun, and tried some of them on his own birds, which devoured the insects greedily. Such as he did not use he made over to Messrs. Spratt, the chemical food manufacturers, who reported very highly on the value of locusts as birds'-food. The report was accompanied by an enquiry as to the quantities in which locusts could be supplied annually and the cost of collecting, Messrs. Spratt adding, that they could dispose of several tons per annum. There would be no difficulty in supplying Messrs. Spratt with several times several tons per annum, and Mr. E. C. Cotes, of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, in a note on Dr. Gunther's letter regrets that he did not make his observations and forward Messrs. Spratt's enquiry three years ago. The three years' plague he now considers at an end, and declares that large quantities of locusts are no longer available. Mr. Cotes says that the quantities which might be dried in some years would aggregate hundreds of thousands of tons, while in others great difficulty would be experienced in collecting even a few maunds. In Kohat station in 1891 six hundred maunds were killed in a single day, and in the early part of the year twenty thousand maunds were destroyed in the Jhang district. Thus it would appear that at one time the supply was practically unlimited. At present, however, Mr. Cotes considers the experiment of capturing and carrying to England locusts of the variety Messrs. Spratt tested might be undertaken with greater prospects of success in North Africa than in India, as a locust plague still continues there. He is however at pains to indicate how the difficulty may be got over in India, and a steady supply of Messrs. Spratt's several tons per annum secured. He would store the locusts when available in large quantities, for use in years in which they are scarce, so that dealers may not have to go to other countries for a supply. Mr. Cotes suggests salting them, or if the salt be injurious to the birds, tinning them in such a way as to insure their keeping indefinitely. Mr. Cotes has also gone into the subject of cost. A rupee per maund was paid at Kohat station with a view to inducing the people to rid themselves of the pest. This rate would probably be a sufficient inducement to the cultivators to sell what they collect in their fields, he thinks, and considering that the weight of a freshly killed specimen of the Calcutta species is between four or five times that of a thoroughly dessicated one, five rupees per maund would be a fair price, for the dessicated insect. To this Mr. Cotes adds commission to the buying agents, cost of dessication, carriage to the post, and shipment to England. The hills of Western Rajputana would become the hunting-ground, for there the locusts which infest Sind, the Punjab, and Rajputana are bred. Mr. Cotes' suggestions as to the preservation and storage of the insect seem to open up hitherto undreamt of possibilities in regard to locusts. Instead of being a scourge to the country they may become a source of commercial profit.

THE judicious control of the Bombay docks by the Port Trust is evidenced in every page of the recently-issued Administration Report. The Trustees do not allow grass to grow under their feet, and whatever is calculated to increase the facilities of the port is carried out with the least possible delay. The report of the Dock Superintendent, an exhaustive document of twenty-three foolscap pages, gives many illustrations of this. The demand for increased shed accommodation arose, and it was at once met. With a view to enabling merchants and passengers to find goods and baggage landed from vessels, large signboards were permanently fixed over the sheds of the regular liners. The caisson across the communicating passage between the Victoria and Prince's Docks having been strengthened since the middle of March so as to permit vehicular traffic passing over it, it now affords, as Captain Hand claims, the required facility, and relieving the pressure when the traffic across the bridge is great. Again, as for sometime past much difficulty was experienced in giving delivery of consignments of iron owing to the landing being made from the vessels irrespective of marks, which on many occasions were illegible on a large percentage, the Trustee granted two days' additional time for sorting. Then it will be remembered owing to the confusion prevailing on the Apollo Bunder after the arrival of each mail steamer during the busy season, the Trustees, in conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, made arrangements which enable passengers to receive and clear their baggage without the least trouble at the quay side. Suitable accommodation is provided for passengers and for their baggage, and the contractors of the Trust sort and arrange all baggage at a low fixed sum per package. Coolies are specially licensed, and everything now is done decently and in order. Homeward passengers' baggage is similarly dealt with and put on board by responsible hands.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden, on Tuesday, at 9 p.m., and may be expected in Bombay on Sunday, at daylight.

WE learn that Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E., had been suffering from an attack of fever for some days past at Poona, but is now recovering. Addresses of congratulation which it was intended to present to him in that city have been deferred; and it appears uncertain whether he will be able to take his seat on the Bench on the re-opening of the High Court, on the 13th instant.

SOME records in snipe shooting were made on Sunday, 15th October, in Krian, near Bagan Serai, Perak. Five guns secured 304½ couple of birds, actually taking that number home. A great many birds were lost. Mr. F. J. Weld shot 101¼ couple and Mr. E. W. Birch eighty-nine couple. The other three guns who had poor sport in the morning, bagged 113 couple between them, as follows:—Mr. W. G. Maxwell fifty-one couple, Lieutenant Metcalfe forty-three couple, Mr. D. A. M. Brown twenty couple. The *Penang Gazette* believes this to be the record for a total bag in one day, and for the greatest number shot by one gun, *viz.*, 101¼ couple, and also by two guns, *i.e.*, 190¼ couple. The birds were very plentiful. Messrs. Weld and Birch shot together: they began at quarter to eight a.m. and by 9-30 had fifty-seven couple and by 11-30 bagged ninety-seven couple. Shooting was resumed at 1-30 p.m. and continued till 5-45 p.m.

THE not inappropriately named cabman Cheatham has been caught after all. It will be remembered that he was lately charged with felony at Worship-street for having appropriated a 5*l*.-note by a peculiarly discreditable trick. The prosecutor gave him the note to change, but he professed to be unable to change it, and seeming to hand it back, immediately drove off. What he had handed back proved to be a piece of newspaper; he had disappeared with the note. He was traced, and brought before the magistrate, but it was decided that, as the note had been voluntarily placed in his hands, he had acted merely as a fraudulent bailee. He was accordingly discharged, though not without a stain on his character. The police, however, took the matter up, brought him up again to the Court, by summons, under their own Act, and succeeded in getting him sent to prison for two months with hard labour, and in having his licence revoked. Confident of impunity, after his first appearance before the magistrate, he made no attempt to return the note, attended the Court with a light heart, and had the impudence to object to the proceedings as "vexatious." Vexing, at least, he has a right to consider them, by this time.

WIREMU KINGI, the famous Maori Chief, who died a few years back, has had his memory properly honoured lately with a handsome monument erected over his grave at Opotiki. At the completion of the memorial the other day there was a large gathering of Maoris and leading white settlers on the East Coast to join in the tribute to the fine old Chief. Wiremu Kingi was a distinguished figure among the loyal Maori rangatiras during the trouble of the native rebellion in the North Island, and since the wars he did valuable service for his own people in the way of promoting their interests by his great influence with the Government. He was a man of really brilliant parts, and his death was a great loss to the Maoris.

THE French Government has ordered the laying down at Brest of the first-class battleship Charlemagne. The displacement of the ship is to be about 11,500 tons, the indicated horse-power 14,500, and the extreme speed 18 knots, and the cost will be £1,090,000. Two similar vessels are to be laid down during next year—one at L'Orient and the other at a private yard. The armament of each vessel will be as follows:—Four 11·8in., guns mounted in pairs in turrets; ten 5·5in., six 3·9in., sixteen 1·8in., ten 1·4in., and eight 1·4in. revolving guns.

THE latest mail from New Zealand brings particulars of a charge of fraudulent dealing preferred against a well-known firm of solicitors at Christchurch, whereby the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour is likely to be a loser to the extent of over £1,250. The firm is that of Harper and Company, and one partner, Leonard Harper, is charged with having contracted debts to the extent of £10,945 "without any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay the same as well as all his other debts." Two other members of the firm, George Harper and T. W. Maude, are charged with complicity in most of the transactions. The debtors had received numerous sums of money to invest in New Zealand, and it was alleged that they appropriated these sums to their own use. Mr. Balfour was only one of a number of their clients. Early last year the sum of £700 was invested for him in a mortgage. On July 20, 1892, this was paid off, and the money received by the firm. There was also another mortgage for £500, which was transferred to the Union Bank, but for what purpose was not distinctly stated. The firm showed that the mortgage had been transferred and paid off as regarded Mr. Balfour. The books made it appear as if the original mortgagagee had paid off the mortgage, but as a fact it had not been so paid off. Mr. Balfour had lost the security, and was now a creditor for the two sums of £700 and £500, besides other sums. All the alleged misappropriations on which the general charge was based have occurred since the beginning of 1892, when it was shown that the firm was hopelessly insolvent. The accused were committed for trial on bail.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

General John Davis has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Connaught in the command of the troops at Portsmouth.

OUR NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ADEQUATE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said the Government were perfectly satisfied with the capacity and adequacy of our Naval forces in the Mediterranean.

HITCHES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND EGYPT OVERCOME.

The recent slight hitches between Great Britain and Egypt have been overcome owing to the conciliatory attitude of the Khedive.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

The House of Commons, last night, read the Parish Councils Bill a second time without a division.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

The troops on board the Crocodile will proceed from Aden in the steamers Golconda and Loodhiana.

FURTHER DEFEAT OF THE MATABELE.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 8.

Latest advices from the front state that the column under Major Goold Adams engaged the Matabele on the 2nd instant and defeated them with heavy loss. The losses on the side of the Whites were eighteen killed and wounded.

Mr. Selous, the explorer, was slightly wounded.

Nothing has been heard of Major Forbes' column since it arrived at Buluwayo.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE IN SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Nov. 8.

A most diabolical outrage was perpetrated here, last night, at the Liceo Theatre, two dynamite bombs having been thrown by some miscreant from the gallery into the pit. The house was crowded at the time and one of the bombs exploded with terrific force, killing eighteen people in the stalls on the spot, including nine ladies. Many were also injured. A panic among the audience ensued and a fearful stampede for the doors took place in which many were trampled to death. Two Anarchists have been arrested in connection with the outrage.

THE AMERICAN STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov, 8.

In the United States State elections, the Democrats have been completely defeated in the State of New York.

Mr. Mackinley has been elected Governor of Ohio by a large majority.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the mails of the 27th ultimo, l eft here for Bombay at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

Two Chinese officials with a number of followers have arrived at Bhamo by invitation to discuss certain points in connection with the frontier with local officers and the Chinese Adviser. Arrangement are being made for them to visit certain points in the Kachin Hills in company with our officers with a view to identifying them, if possible, with places mentioned in the Chinese annals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here, from Colombo, yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here this morning.

HONG KONG, Nov. 8.

The s. s. Teheran left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9/16
Bar Silver	32 9/16

STORM IN THE ARABIAN SEA.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer of Bombay yesterday from Simla :—Storm signal, hoist cautionary signal. Conditions unsettled off Arabian Sea, and low pressure area crossing the Peninsula.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE CROCODILE.

ASSISTANCE FROM BOMBAY.

The s. s. Loodiana, of the British India Company, has been chartered by Government, to convey the troops from Aden to Portsmouth from H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile, which is disabled during her homeward voyage. The Crocodile has been towed into Aden harbour. Arrangements are made to convey the troops home in three different vessels. The mail steamer Himalaya, which sailed from here on Saturday last, will carry a portion, and the troopship Euphrates, which left here on Saturday for Portsmouth, via Aden, will also carry a portion, and the rest will be conveyed by the s. s. Loodiana, which leaves this port for Aden to-morrow. It is believed that the disabled troopship will proceed to Suez for repairs.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, November 7.

10 p.m.	77·9

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 8.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	82·5
6 p.m.	81·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Mortimer Durand and all the Officers paid a visit to the British Agent, Sardar Mahomed Afzal Khan, on Thursday (2nd instant), at his house, which is near the Ark and the stud buildings on the confines of the City. The Sardar has been living at Indaki since our arrival, a month ago, and merely went up to his house to receive us. The dispensary, under a hospital assistant of our service, is in the same block of buildings, and is largely attended by the native population, who are fully alive to the benefits of intelligent medical treatment. I saw flooded fields completely frozen over this morning, writes a special correspondent, and fires by day are pleasant. Our heavy camp, in charge of two sowars of the 9th Bengal Lancers and an Afghan guard, left this morning for Basawal, where camels will get better feeding. Here there is now nothing for them to eat, and since the leaves have fallen they have been fed on dried lucerne. Our guards sleep out in the open outside of our quarters, but with felts underneath them and their long posteens, which reach to the ground, over them. They do not seem to feel the cold at all.

A Srinagar correspondent draws attention to what seems on the face of it to be a glaring instance of inexcusable neglect. As the passes are covered with snow, work on the Gilgit road has had to be abandoned for the season: but what of the coolies employed on the work? For the last four years the question of erecting a shelter on the Burzil Pass has been discussed, and early last September, while there was yet time, attention was called to the matter by a correspondent; but the months have been allowed to slip by and nothing has been done. The result is that "during the coming winter unfortunante coolies and dak runners will be exposed to the danger of being frozen to death by the bitter winds and hurricanes of driving snow which sweep through this terrible pass." It is hardly necessary to point out that the indifference or carelessness which is responsible for this state of affairs, is distinctly discreditable to the officials concerned.

A passenger with No. 6 down Bombay mail on the 2nd instant sends to the Lahore paper an account of a railway accident on the North-Western Railway, which appears to have been due to gross carelessness. The train was allowed at East Bank to he put upon a wrong line, thereby causing a very nasty collision with several trucks and wagons. The impetus caused one truck to appear over the funnel of the engine, and but for the vacuum brake a very serious accident would have taken place and many lives might have been lost. If, as our correspondent asserts, observes on contemporary, the accident was entirely due to the carelessness of the Station Master, it is time to raise again the question whether native Station Masters are not entrusted with more responsibility than they can carry, and overworked at the same time. The question was by no means settled by the decision in the Okara case; and surely it is time that Government should fairly look into these matters which affect the lives of the travelling public. Incompetent and over-worked men should not, under any circumstances, be entrusted with responsible work merely to effect a pitiful economy in salaries. It is the general opinion, at any rate, that some one else should share the blame for these accidents with the native Station Masters. With regard to the above accident, had the points been fitted with disc signals, a correspondent asserts, that the driver would have been able to discover the mistake many yards before the engine had come upon them and could have brought the train to a dead halt, which would have prevented the accident. If he is right, then Railway Act IX of 1891 should hold the management of the Railway liable for such omissions.

The *Englishman* directs the attention of the responsible authorities to the state of the Baraset Cemetery. Students of Anglo-Indian history may remember that in the eighteenth century Baraset was a large cantonment station, and in the early years of the present century it was still a place of some importance, although Dum-Dum had supplanted it as a military centre. For a long time past the only trace of its history as a British cantonment has been a neglected graveyard containing a number of ruined monuments originally erected, it is supposed, to the memory of British officers who died while serving in the station. It is not improbable, indeed, that this half-forgotten cemetery was the last resting place of many of the gallant little band who fought with Clive at Plassey and with Munro at Buxar. A century of neglect and depredation has removed all trace of inscriptions on the monuments that still remain, and the state of decay into which they have been allowed to fall is only another illustration among many that could be cited of the peculiar facility with which the English people forget their duties towards those who have done them service in the past. In this case, however, there is a far worse charge against posterity than that of mere neglect. By some extraordinary oversight on the part of the higher authorities, the cemetry has been allowed to fall into the hands of the local Municipality, and this body has made the most of its opportunity. We need not enter here into the details of the manner in which this little spot of consecrated ground, together with its time-eaten memorials, has been violated by the elect of Baraset, for these are set forth at some length in the account to which we refer. The present condition of the cemetery is a deep reproach to the Anglo-Indian community; and in expressing our indignation at the wanton acts of desecration that have been allowed to take place, we must remember that when Englishmen forget their duty towards the founders of the Empire, they can scarcely expect Bengalis to be more considerate than they have shown themselves in this instance.

Regarding the burning of the Mobilisation godown at Peshawar, says the Lahore paper, it would appear from the details given, and from the fact that all the chowkidars in charge were arrested, that this important depot of military stores was not guarded by sentries. It is rather the custom of military officers who are not behind the scenes to laugh at the Mobilization scheme as a huge and expensive fad which will collapse utterly in the day of need. If the absence of sentries from the principal godown of a large frontier post may be taken as a sample of the management of the scheme, those who laugh would appear to be justified. When will authorities—civil or military—learn the lesson that no chain is stronger than its weakest link, and that at the point where effective European supervision ceases, and the poorly-paid native is relied upon, every chain is almost sure to snap at the first serious strain? We are reluctant to draw attention to anything ominous in the "signs of the times" in India, adds our contemporary, but this alleged incendiarism at Peshawar, resulting in an immense loss of military stores, and the rumours of a similar outraga being intended at Rawalpindi, must make the less confident among us pause and think whether these may not be sparks from the volcano on the crust of which British rule and civilisation in India have been imposed. The riots at Bombay, the cow-killing agitation throughout India, the recrudescence of dacoity in native States, the increase of violent crime in British provinces, the racial assault cases, the attempts to wreck trains in the North-West, the circulation of incendiary pamphlets—all these rise to the eye of the most casual observer as signs of unrest. It is not apparently an unrest which moves towards any definite object, but only a general uneasiness of the body politic which needs careful watching, lest it develops into an outbreak of serious disease.

It is believed that the worst is over at the Greenwich Workhouse. Eight deaths in all, however, is a large total for an epidemic which is still more or less of a mystery to the medical authorities. They are proceeding now empirically, in the experimental sense of the word—that is to say, they have stopped the well-water to see what comes of that. Yet the children, and indeed all but the aged, are as well as ever, though they no doubt had the same share as everybody else of the suspected supply. The inquests, by enabling the doctors to give all the particulars of each case, will no doubt put them on the track of a discovery. The outbreak, though most serious and lamentable, in any case, would be less alarming if the nature of it were fully known. Enough is known of it already to allow of curative treatment. Most of the patients are reported as "improving," so the public may await the result of the inquiry with a comparatively easy mind.

Colonel G. Trevor, C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, has taken a month's privilege leave, to accompany his son, who has been very ill, to Suez. It is said that Colonel Abbott, who has returned from furlough, will act for Colonel Trevor.

Mustafa Khan and Saadulla Khan, the two men who were recently under trial at Rampur, in connection with the murder of Azim-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, late Vice-President of the State, have each been found guilty and sentenced, the former to transportation for life, and the latter to death.

Colonel Dalrymple, Deputy Quarter Master-General, will take over the Command of the Nerbudda District on the 16th instant. Colonel Elles will succeed him on return from Kabul. Colonel More-Molyneux has been appointed to succeed Colonel Elles as head of the Intelligence Department, and arrives in Simla about the middle of the month.

The Czar's new yacht, of which he saw the keel laid at Copenhagen, will be named the Standard. A Berlin correspondent learns that she is to cost 250,000*l*., and is to be finished in the year 1895. The new craft, which is also to be used as a cruiser, is to be attached to the so-called "Volunteer Fleet" in the Black Sea. She is to be 370 feet long and 50 feet broad. She will be supplied with engines of 10,000-horse power, and be able to sail at great speed. The Polestar, the Czar's present yacht, measures only 315 feet by 45 feet, and her engines are of 7,000-horse power. At the ceremony at Copenhagen on Friday nearly all the workmen of the shipbuilding yard (numbering about 1,500) were assembled to await the Czar's arrival. The place was literally teeming with Russian police agents. The ceremony was preceded by a religious service in the Russian church at Copenhagen. The Czar was received by the Metropolitan, whose hand he kissed, and who sprinkled him with holy water. He took up his position with the Empress in front of the altar, and knelt for a quarter of an hour in silent prayer. At the shipbuilding yards on Refshahoeln a magnificent pavilion had been erected for the Imperial party. The ceremony began with prayer. Then the Czar placed a silver plate in the centre of the keel, on which were inscribed the name of the vessel, her size and character, as well as the date and year. Next the Empress stepped forward, and gave three taps with a golden hammer, which had been made expressly for this purpose, on the plate. Subsequently the Czar visited the two French men-of-war in the roadstead, where he said he had chosen the day because it was the eve of the arrival of the Russian squadron at Toulon. He expressed his pleasure at the Franco-Russian friendship, and then drank a glass of champagne to the health of the French Navy. Afterwards a lunch was given on the Polestar, at which the Danish Royal Family, the Princess of Wales, and other guests were present. The table presented a most magnificent sight. A florist had provided roses to the value of 250*l*., and fruits and rare delicacies of all kinds had been brought from Paris.

Why do English military officers, though proud of the Queen's uniform, always hasten to get out of it at the first opportunity? This is a fact which is admitted to be peculiar to our army. The Queen's regulations permit the use of plain clothes "for purposes of recreation," and the consequence is that when an English officer goes out of barracks it is always "for purposes of recreation." Colonel Bengough, C.B., recalls the fact that when a General Officer commanding a large station in India desired to restrict the licence usually accorded to officers in this respect, his orders were practicaliy evaded by officers carrying a racket bat or a hunting whip whenever they left their quarters. He also remembers the astonishment with which our allies in the Crimea used to see our officers rush as the first opportunity into "mufti," often of the most nondescript character. The principal reasons which Colonel Bengough suggests for all this are "a British gentleman avoids publicity; his instincts are averse to making himself conspicuous. An English officer never forgets that, though a soldier, he is still a private gentleman." Colonel Bengough puts in a plea for the historical scarlet and blue. They became the Royal colours in accordance with the tinctures in the armorial ensign of the Royal Family of England from the time of Edward; and even Oliver had his "redcoats." In some experiments carried out in France to test the relative visibility of colours, it was found that the least conspicuous was a French grey, and one of the most conspicuous the so-called "invisible green" worn by our Rifle Brigade; scarlet was well up on the scale, much depending, of course, on the background and the weather. What makes our men so conspicuous on a field-day is, in this officer's opinion, not the red coats, but the white belts on the red coats, and the brass on the helmets. On the other hand, Colonel Bengough thinks that the advantage of readily recognising one's own soldiers in battle has become, since the invention of smokeless powder, more than ever important, and it is observed that no one of the Continental armies has, as yet, discarded its national colours in favour of a less visible shade, although the Austrians are said to be thinking of adopting a light grey.

As will be expected, M. du Chaillu's romance of the third and fourth centuries, published by Mr. Murray under the title of "Ivar the Viking," supports the writer's well-known theory of the Norse origin of the people of these Islands. In a dedication to Mr. George W. Childs, dated "New York, September, 1893," this distinguished African traveller and naturalist, who now directs his studies to the dawning time of Scandinavian history, says: "Many a time your home, in Philadelphia, at the sea-side, or at Wootton, has been my home, and many of the happy days of my life have been spent with you and your kind wife. Three years ago I lay on a sick bed at your house, and all that tender nursing, the skill of the physician, and loving hands could do that winter, was done for me. . . . Now, a twenty miles' walk day after day does not fatigue me. 'Ivar the Viking' was partly written, after my recovery, under the shady trees of Wootton, and in the midst of the perfume of its flowers." M. du Chaillu now publishes, in extenso, the letter written by Mr. Gladstone to him in February, 1890, in reply to a request for an opinion on the subject of the theories advanced in "The Viking Age." Mr. Gladstone was at that time in Oxford, for the purpose of delivering his lecture on Homer, but he replied the same day in a closely-written letter of four sides, of which M. du Chaillu, in the introduction to his "Ivar the Viking," gives a facsimile. In it Mr. Gladstone says: "My prepossessions are on your side; but I have not yet been able, although very desirous, to examine the argument on your side as it deserves, nor that of your adversaries. I am a man of Scotch blood only—half Highland, and half Lowland, near the Border. A branch of my family settled in Scandinavia, in the first half, I think, of the seventeenth century. When I have been in Norway or Denmark, or among Scandinavians, I have felt something like a cry of nature from within, asserting (credibly or otherwise) my nearness to them." Mr. Gladstone then refers to more definitely confirmatory indications in the love of freedom in combination with settled order which is characteristic of Norway and Denmark; in the ethnography of northern and insular Scotland; in the fishing population; and in the curious persistency with which, in some districts, Scandinavian terminations have been preserved.

Some of the extracts from the speeches of Ulster ministers of religion are entertaining reading. The Rev. Mr. McCracken, of Ballyclare, expresses the hope that "middle-aged men like himself will be permitted to follow Lord Templetown" when the moment for action arrives. The Rev. Mr. Campbell utters the baptismal vow that "we will be bathed in blood sooner than give up our heritage"; whilst Mr. Adderley, another minister of the Gospel, alluding to the Home Rule Parliament, speaks of its members as "men who were once our slaves, now our equals, and who want to be our masters, with Archbishop Walsh for our Lord God."

The "David Thomas" scholarship of £60 tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, has been awarded to Mr. Frank Lenwood, of Rugby School, who recently gained a classical scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The scholarship, founded in memory of the late Rev. David Thomas of Bristol, is confined to the sons of Congregational ministers who propose to enter the Christian ministry.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 27th ult., left Aden at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr R F Leslie and two infants, Mr and Mrs W H Price, Mr and Mrs E Rose, Miss Rose Mrs C W White, Mrs J Wall, child and infant, Mr G S Hopper, Mrs M Downing and son, Miss Turner, Sister Dorothea, Miss McBean, Miss Appleyard, Miss Nash, Mrs Middleton and child, Miss Constanee Dickinson, Mrs Turkhad and child, Mr K E and Mrs Solano and child, Mr C H Dady, Mr J Hollway, Miss Hewson, Mr A O Hume, Mr Hubert, Morgan-Browne, Rev Nowroji, Mrs Ross Scott, Miss Holmes, Miss Wills, Miss Horsneill, Rev E P Herbert, Mr J Fryer, Rev and Mrs A C Bowlby and two infants, Rev W Dixon, Rev W H Birney, Mr A Crosthwaite, Mr H Bennett, Rev J N and Mrs Challis, Miss Wilson, Mr and Mrs Patell and child, Miss Patell, Mrs O'Brien and infant, Mrs Brittain, Mr G G Belcher, Mr and Mrs V A Mackinnon, two children and governess, Mr Shadbolt, Miss L Jones Bateman, Mr E Eyres, Capt and Mrs Mullaly, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Lugard, Miss Fforde, Mr Wright, Rev Charles Foxley, Miss Grace F Warner, Mr M Ridley, Lieut L F Philbrick, Lieut W R B Douglas, Mr Cullen, Mr J Greaves, Col B Blood, Dr Dalton, Mr L Brassey, Lieut T Britten, Mr Ehlers, Mr Mason, Mr D F Macnamara, Mr P Donnell, Mr J Kirkbride, Miss Howse, Miss Sanders, Mrs Cleghcrn.

From Brindisi.—Mr H F T Maguire, Hon Mrs Keith Falconer, Mr E R Bevan, Mr D W Leighton, Mrs Leighton, Major and Mrs Sawyer, Capt Horne, RHA, Mr J Finlay, Miss Tillich, Mr Duncan, Major and Mrs G C Wyndham, Mr Brittain, Col W H Moberley, Mr and Mrs John Moncrieff, Mr D Chunoolal, Mr Ramji Dass, Mr E S Pemberton, Mr J K Greig, Mr and Mrs Leslie, de Guyther, Mrs A Napier, Mr G R Lynn, Mr Stulz, Mr Carl Wallach, H H the Maharajah of Kapurthala and suite, Col C F Massey, Mr Glade, Mr D Wedderburn, Lord Ampthill, Mr Ivor Guest, Mr H Holme, Mr O Schmidt, Lieut-Col H D Hutchinson, Mr A W Rendell, Mr Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Mr J Butterworth, Mr C Marek, Rev Kingh, Mr E Steel, Rev H S Carlyon, Mr J R Rainy, Mr H Rainey, Mrs Pitcher, Two Misses Pitcher, Mr G A Constable, Mr A S Gaze, Surg-Capt J Duncan, Mr Singh, Mr W Chapman, Mr G N Cane, Mr A Paget, Mr J L Rense, Mr B C Sen, Mr and Mrs Beyfus, Mr F Green, Baroness von de Pallandt, Mr Clayton, Mr A Anderson, Mr Nuraui, Mr and Mrs Marshall.

For Madras (*via Bombay*).—Mr and Mrs R E Ellis, Mr and Mrs Ord Mackenzie, Mr Matheson, Mrs Wyndham, Mr and Mrs D S Curtis, Mr E Norton.

For Yokohama (*via Bombay*).—Miss Carrick, Miss Thomson and sister, Lord Henry Scott, Hon Hugh Campbell, Mr and Mrs Barbow.

For Wellinghton (*via Bombay*).—Mr Sawyer, Mr Richardson.

Far Melbourne (*via Bombay*).—Mr J Stephen.

Por Singapore (*via Bombay*).—Mr. Boon Boon Itt.

For Bangalore (*via Bombay*).—Mr G R Oliver.

THE VAGARIES OF JURORS.

In the High Court (N.-W. P.), before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell, a reference was made the other day by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur in the case of O. C. Holmes, who was tried as a European British subject, and acquitted by a jury on a charge of perjury. The accused, who is a railway guard, last year tried to get a divorce from his wife, and with this object he, according to the prosecution, presented a plaint, in two pages for divorce to the Munsarim of the Judge's Court, Meerut. Page 2, being in a very untidy condition, was afterwards re-written as pages 3 and 4, but was still retained as part of the plaint. The plaint named Taswar, a cook boy, and Lachmi Narain, a well-to-do man, as co-respondents, and claimed Rs. 4,000 damages from the latter. The prosecution suggested that accused in November compromised the matter with Lachmi Narain. At any rate he put a petition to the Judge of Saharanpur in January last, and when examined by the Judge he swore that he never signed the plaint or vakalatnama as such. Accused said that he employed one Jan Alam to conduct his case, but never mentioned Lachmi Narain as co-respondent, and never authorised the action of the plaint against him. Accused signed his name on sheets of blank paper and handed them to Jan Alam, who filled them up at his pleasure.

Mr. Strachey, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Durga, Charan, for the accused.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment: —O. C. Holmes was tried by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur and a jury on a charge under section 193, I.P.C., the charge being that he had committed perjury. He had sworn that certain sheets of a petition of plaint for divorce when signed by him were in blank and the vakalatnama when signed by him was in blank. The jury acquitted Holmes. How a jury could have done this in the face of the evidence it is difficult to conceive. There was evidence for the prosecution which so far as we can see, was entirely unimpeachable. It is impossible to account for the vagaries of the jurors. This case affords a fair example of how a jury may neglect its duty, and either not attend to the evidence as it is given or wilfully find contrary to evidence which no reasonable man would impeach. The case has been submitted to us under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the Sessions Judge, who entirely disagreed with the verdict of the jury. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was the Munsarim of the Judge's Court at Meerut, who proved that Holmes presented pages 1 and 2 of the plaint. The plaint at that time consisted of those pages only. He proved that the signature to page 2 was there at that time; he proved that he pointed out certain alterations or emendations which in his opinion should be made; he proved that they were made in his presence and initialed by Holmes. There is no possible reason for suggesting that the Munsarim of Meerut had any interest in the case or any object to say that which was not true. Mr. Fuller, a vakil of Meerut, gave evidence showing that when the plaint had been returned and brought to him he suggested some additions. Those additions were made in the handwriting of Jan Alam, and were signed in his presence by Holmes, Holmes signing his name on page 4 twice. Jan Alam, who may or may not be a witness of credit—the point we shall not discuss—says that the sheets were not blank, but filled up when Holmes signed them. Some witnesses were called for the defence who say that Holmes singned some blank sheets of paper at Jan Alam's house. It may be true or it may not. The fact that Holmes signed some blank sheets of paper at Jan Alam's house does not shake the evidence of Mr. Fuller as to the signature at page 4 and the evidence of the Munsarim as to the initials at pages 1 and 2, and the inference which is to be drawn from the fact that Holmes presented to the Munsarim pages 1 and 2 of the plaint shows that these pages were filled in above the signature. In our opinion as also it appears in that of the Sessions Judge, there can be no doubt that Holmes wilfully committed perjury, and we convict him of the offence of perjury under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, for which he was tried by the Sessions Judge. In our opinion there are various degrees of criminality in perjury. There are some perjuries which may justly be punished by a light sentence, but there are some other perjuries which must always be regarded as of a serious nature. Practically if what this man swore falsely was true, the plaint and the vakalatnama which were filed were not his. It is a most serious offence for a man falsely and knowingly to swear that a document purporting to be his and filed in a Court of justice as his and intended to be used at the trial is not his document. If an offence of that kind were passed over lightly it would be holding out an inducement to dishonest litigants to repudiate plaints and suits brought by them. This man committed prejury in a stage of a judicial proceeding. He might have been liable to a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment if tried in this Court. As this is the first case which has come before us, we would probably have sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment if he had been tried in this Court, Inasmuch as our power of sentencing is limited by the last paragraph of 307, read with section 449 of the Criminal Procedure Code, we pass upon him for the offence of which we convict him the severest sentence that we can, which is, that he be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

Recently, while a ploughman was working in a field near Bervie, in Scotland, he uncovered an earthenware pot or urn, containing about five hundred silver coins, in splendid preservation. The bulk of them consisted of Edward II., and probably some of Edward III., the remainder being those of Alexander III. of Scotland. The various kinds of Edwards were struck in London, but other mints were well represented, viz., Dublin, Bristol, and Waterford. The structure that did duty as a mint in Waterford is at present one of the chief attractions of the southern Irish city, and is situate close to the long line of quays. Built in 1003, it has been the scene of many historic incidents, not the least of which was the wedding ceremony of Eva and Strongbow. A short time ago it was used as a house of detention for untried prisoners, but it is now tenanted by one of the corporate officials.

IMPRESSIONS OF FINLAND.

To the October number of the *National Review* Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., records his pleasing impressions of a recent trip to Finland. He writes:—

The broad boulevards and pleasant parks attract the eye, the turf is as green as that of Ireland, the houses are tall, regular, and handsome, telephone and telegraph wires hum overhead, the bells of the tramcars, the rattle of carriages, and the strains of martial music from a neighbouring kiosk, mingle with the murmur of busy city life. Finnish and Swedish are spoken everywhere, and familiar English is a better second string to the traveller's bow than the imperial Russian. The air is fresher, the summer sun is brighter, and the everlasting cough, with its inevitable accompaniment, is left behind in Russland. The Parliament House, the Athenæum, the University, and the classic hall of the nobility would do credit to any great city. In few indeed do the environs of public buildings receive such scrupulous attention, and nowhere do the governed more cordially second the efforts of the governors to make their common capital a credit to their country. In the cool of the evening little yachts spread their white wings, and fit about the harbour. In the shops, among other books, are *The History of David Grieve* and *Donovan* both translated into Swedish. Quite recently the study of the Russian language has been made compulsory in the University, much to the dissatisfaction of the Finlanders; but the fact that the stationmasters and other officials speak Russian makes things easier for the traveller, who is often reduced to crowing like a cock as a means of asking for the egg of a hen, and to other similar absurd and pantomimic gestures.

A BATH A LA JAPONAISE.

Mr. Rees speaks favourably of the hotels which he stayed at during his tour by steamer on the lakes of Finland. At Jyvaskula he enjoyed the unaccustomed luxury of a bath *a la Japonaise*:—

Excellent baths can be got here, and oceans of hot and cold water in which to splash about. You find all ready and commence by taking off your tie and collar. The attendant lady is by no means alarmed at this premonitory symptom. The water is cooling, and, growing desperate, you place your sponge and soap-box on a chair beside the tub, and remove your coat and waistcoat. She placidly approves. Happily, she leaves the room for a moment. Grateful for the opportunity, you hurl aside your remaining garments and plunge into the water. She reappears with a handful of new bast, quietly takes you by one ear, as the old woman does the little boy in Pears' advertisement, and commences to soap your head. You submit, thinking the matter may end here; but presently one hand dives into the water, and emerges with an unwilling leg, whose partner shortly experiences the same fate. Unable to struggle any longer, you yield your arms a villing prey to the soaper, and say, by way of extenuation, "After all, much the same sort of thing happens in Japan."

A SWEDISH LEGEND.

The writer having visited the spot at Punkahargu, where Runeberg composed one of his finest poems, he was told a striking legend by a charming Swedish lady about the family of Count Piper, the well known minister of her country to the Court of St. James. Once upon a time the head of this house was bored to death in his splendid castle, and he yawned his thousandth yawn, and said, "I would I had even the devil to play cards with me," and at the word Satan himself appeared, in that guise of a gentleman, in which Shelley also knew him. Oddly enough the devil lost his money, and, having none in his pockets, for reasons best known to himself, he offered the Count, in full quittance of all claims, an apparently golden chain, remarking incidentally that, whenever that chain was lost or injured, the castle of the Pipers would infallibly be burnt. This unusual announcement aroused the winner's suspicions, and, happening to look under the card-table, he behaved the cloven hoof. Instantly he sprang to the wall to reach down his sword, for swords in those days, the date of which I cannot exactly give, were always ready to the hand. But the devil was gone, and the chain alone remained. On examination it proved to be long and thin, with innumerable little links, such a chain as old gentlemen used to wear around their necks for watch-chains not so long ago. An assay discovered the metal to be something other than gold, but could by no means determine what it actually was. An accidental injury to one of the links, however, caused by the hammer of the goldsmith, cost the Count a wing of his castle, and a second injury and temporary loss of the chain having resulted in a second and in a third fire, it at once became apparent that the devil would keep his word. Each successive head of the Piper family has worn that chain around his neck from the day of his accession to the day of his death, and on the decease of the late Count, not long ago, it was carefully and reverently removed from his body, to be passed on to his heir. I hope this is all true. I belive it is, seeing the source whence I got it; and as it is but a credit to any family to get the better of the devil, I have no hesitation in repeating the story.

Mr. Rees thus sums up his impressions of the country and its people:—

Judged by any test, Finland has reached a very high stage of civilisation. The roads are excellent, the railways reach farther north than those of any other country, and the mileage in proportion to the inhabitants is, perhaps, as high as anywhere. All classes of the people are represented in Parliament; its commerce is considerable, its Government advanced and enlightened; in towns, in villages, and in the country perfect peace and order prevail, while the cleanliness of the people is only equalled, I believe, in Scandinavia and the British Isles. But take, perhaps, the greatest test—the condition of women. Their rights over their property are well recognised, and well defined in regard to the married as well as the unmarried.

One other instance of the high state of civilisation this country has attained will be found in its liquor laws, which are stricter than those obtaining in any other country in Europe; for while the cities enjoy local option, the sale of intoxicants is forbidden in rural areas. Even in the cities whisky may only be given to those who are taking a meal of cooked food and no suits lie for debts contracted at the bars of public-houses. Unfortunately the Finlanders while readily allowing that the Russian Government has permitted them to travel along the path of progress unchecked, are just now opressed by the fear that important changes are pending which will tend to the Russification of their country and of its administration. In the esblishment of Russian schools they see foreshadowed further measures tending to that end; they find a fearful significance in the fact that a regiment quartered in Finland bears upon its colours the name of an engagement in which the Russians beat them; they read in the Russian, alongside the Finnish and Swedish names of the streets, the handwriting upon the wall. Naturally they are conscious that during a connection with Sweden extending over 500 years the development of their country has become altogether Scandinavian in type. But so far to the eye of the unprejudiced observer nothing has taken place to justify these fears, which may prove wholly unfounded, though the organ of the Panslav party, the *Moscow Gazette*, is certainly hostile to Finnish autonomy. And it must be owned that Finland contributes next to nothing to the Imperial services, in the benefits of which she participates, while her journals often indulge in reflections which wound the *amour propre* of her powerfull masters and neighbours on the Neva.

Mr. Stead, whose flow of novel and sensational ideas causes me (Mr. Labouchere) much envy, has devised a scheme for a daily newspaper which is to be financed by the subscribers, and managed by an irresponsible editor, who, for want of a better, is to be himself. There is a good deal to be said in favour of this original proposal, always provided the right editor can be found. If 100,000 subscribers at 26s. per head respond to Mr. Stead's offer, this will prove that they regard him as the right editor, and the problem is therefore solved. For my part, I sincerely hope that the requisite 100,000 subscribers will be forthcoming. We have too long been condemned to take Mr. Stead in small monthly parts. I confess I should like to see him in a daily edition, and I am sure that if he comes out once more in that form he will supply a widely-felt want, Besides, the daily papers sadly need waking up, and there is no one living better qualified to do it than the editor of the *Review of Reviews*. With much reluctance, however, I must differ from Mr. Stead upon one point. He says: "I am the only English journalist who edits an organ of opinion whose area of circulation is co-extensive with the English-speaking race." I have no doubt that he believes this, but the idea is a pure delusion. Other editors may speak for themselves. As regards myself, I may say that there is absolutely no spot inhabited by the English-speaking race in which *Truth* does not circulate, and in which I have not regular subscribers. I may go beyond that and say that there is no such spot in which *Truth* is not constantly quoted, and from which numbers of "the English-speaking race" are not almost every week writing to me on one topic or another. I say this, not in any boastful spirit, but in the interest of truth. I have no doubt, however, that the British Empire is big enough to hold both Mr. Stead and me. If it were not, he would very soon have it enlarged.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND THE CHANCES OF WAR.

There are signs, says *Truth*, that the Italians and the Austrians are beginning to realise what fools they have been in joining the German Empire in an alliance against France, in order to secure to Germany the possession of the French provinces that she seized in 1871. Germany had concluded a previous alliance of the same nature with Austria and Russia. The Russian Emperor soon, however, discovered that what Germany meant by the union of the three Emperors was, that the armies of Russia and Austria were to be at her disposal, whilst in all questions between her and her allies, they were to yield to her. The Russian Emperor therefore withdrew. On this, Prince Bismarck replaced Russia by Italy in the allince. This folly on the part of Italy would soon have come to an end had not Bismarck induced Crispi, who had previously opposed the German alliance, but who had become Prime Minister, to confirm and extend its scope.

The annexation of a portion of France by Germany, after the war of 1870, was one of the most stupendous faults that were ever made by Statesmen. Either France ought to have been so weakened that it would have been impossible for her ever to recover from the blow, or her territory should have been left intact. To leave her in a position to renew the struggle and yet for Germany to hold by arms a portion of her territory was to create a situation in Europe that rendered permanent peace impossible, and made vast armaments an eternal necessity. Had Germany been satisfied with a heavy war indemnity, France would not long have remained in antagonism to Germany; for the French would have thrown the responsiblity of their disaster on the Empire, and would hardly have consented to bear a crushing taxation in the mere hope of a barren revenge. Germany on the other hand would have been safe from all assaults, owing to the unification of her forces, and she would have become the great ballasting European Power, attacking no one, and attacked by no one. Of what material advantage are Alsace and a portion of Lorraine to her in comparision with the wealth that would have been hers owing to her people being engaged in industry instead of in drilling. Her military men, it is said, insisted upon the annexation, because it would give her a more defensible frontier. Very probably they did, for military men are poor guides to a nation. But Bismarck and her Statesmen ought to have realised that the permanent and persistent hostility of France was a more serious danger to Germany —placed as she is between three great military Power —than the best of frontiers. As it is, Germany is obliged to keep her population under arms, expend, each year far more than she can afford on her Army and all this with the knowledge that, if ever she quarrels with Italy, Austria, or Russia, either of these States will find an ally in France prepared to risk a contest in order to reacquire her lost provinces. How sane and sensible men, alive as one would suppose to these facts, can have made such a blunder surpasses my understanding.

France naturally desires to reacquire her lost provinces. But she dreams neither of attacking Austria nor Italy. Practically, therefore, the Triple Alliance amounts to a guarantee to Germany from Austria and Italy of these provinces; and that the statesmen of these two countries should have fallen into the net spread for them by the astute Bismarck does not say much for their wisdom. Russia, they seemed to have imagined, would hold aloof from European politics and submit to a European boycott. She did nothing of the kind, but entered into a counter alliance with France.

It is possible that, had Prince Bismarck remained at the head of German affairs, he would have kept Russia apart from France by timely concessions on minor matters, for friendly relations between Prussia and Russia had always been the keystone of his policy. But when the German Emperor dismissed him, and took the reins in his own hands, all chance of this disappeared. Charles II., it is said, never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one. The Emperor William is foolish alike in words and in acts. He soon succeeded in irritating the Emperor of Russia, and in making his friendship a heavy burthen to the Emperor of Austria and to the King of Italy. The young man is not wanting in a certain sort of ability, but he lacks common sense. There has been a good deal of madness in his family, and this he has inherited. Were he a private individual, and were he to commit a murder, a jury would probably find him guilty, but recommend him to mercy on the ground that he is not entirely responsible for his actions, on which a war of doctors would break out, some holding to this view others opining that he ought to be hanged. On such natures the possession of power exercises a most harmful influence.

The Emperor of Austria is far and away the most sensible monarch in Europe. I should fancy that he allied himself with William partly to make certain that he would not enter into an alliance with Russia against Austria, and partly to play the part of the tame elephant towards him. Austria has never piqued herself upon her fidelity to any alliance, when it has been her interest to evade its stipulations. Were William to precipitate a war with France, or were France and Russia to drift into a war with Germany, Austria would in all probability manage to slip out of the obligations of the Triple Alliance, and and to remain neutral. And of this German Stetemen are fully aware.

The Italians are credited with being able diplomatists, and in a small trickly way they are. But Italy has at present no one that even flattery could dub a statesman. The Italians joined the Triple Alliance in a pet because France had taken (by the advice of Bismarck) Tunis, after which they vaguely lusted. When Crispi went to visit Bismarck at Birlin, that able but unscrupulous statesman flattered and fooled him. Crispi had sense to see that war with France would expose the Italian coasts to the ravages of the French marine. Bismarck, therefore, induced Lord Salisbury to give some general assurances that England would regard with disfavour anything that might tend to disturb the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. These assurances Crispi translated into a pledge that the British navy would hinder French ships from attacking. Italian ports, or landing a French army in Italy; and his sanguine countrymen are now under the illusion that if an Italian army were to join the German forces on the Rhine in an invasion of France, we should inform that Republic that, whilst Italy might attack France, we could not allow France to attack Italy. The Italians have been confirmed in this notion since Russia allied herself with France, for they are under the impression that the main object of our policy is to crush Russia, and that if that Power is on one side in a European conflict, we should necessarily be on the other.

These silly Italians are rushing blindly forward on the path that ends in bankruptcy. Their floating debt amounts to above forty millions sterling. Each year shows an increasing deficit, their taxation is already crushing all industry and cannot be augmented, and no Ministry can stop the reckless expenditure, because it has to buy support with public money. On their Navy they lavish money, but their sailors are of such questionable quality that their ships seldom leave port. Their Army is far too numerous, and it is of such doubtful material that they have of late been laboriously bringing into existence a few good regiments by taking the best soldiers from all other regiments. Civil employes helping each other to do nothing, are as plentiful as fleas. They are miserably paid, and the recent trials at Rome have shown that they supplement their salaries by illicit gains. The King has lost his former popularity. Were a European war to break out in a year or two, it is possible that Italy would fall into line with Germany; if the war be deferred, she will have withdrawn from the Alliance, for unless she reduces alike her civil and military expenditure she will very shortly have to go into liquidation.

It is pretty clear that, as a League of Peace, the Triple Alliance has proved to be a failure. It never, indeed, was more than an alliance to secure to Germany the French provinces that she has acquired. With Continental Europe divided into two armed camps, the danger of war is serious. If war does break out, it is, as I have shown, very doubtful whether Italy and Austria will stand to their contract with Germany. Under these circumstances our obvious policy is to keep ourselves entirely free from all engagements, and if war comes to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

Only a day or two ago I read an article in an important newspaper declaring that we must bring home to all that our maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean must be accepted as a law of nature. I can understand the necessity of our maintaining our right of way through it, but considering that we own none of its coasts, whilst other Great Powers do, is it likely that this claim to supremacy will be admitted? I am content with the conviction that the rival jealousies of our neighbours will always render, on the part of any of them, universal Empire impossible. Without agreeing in the foolish doctrine that we must make our fleet as strong as that of any other two Powers in the world, I had to the opinion that our Navy should be sufficiently strong to enable us to defend our own; although I doubt whether we shall ever have to defend it, if we declare this to be limit of our aspirations.

With the rivalries, the huge military expenditure, the alliances and counter-alliances on the Continent, war is always possible; indeed, I regard it as, sooner or latter, the only outcome. If they fight amongst each other, we may regret it as humanitarians, but we cannot hinder it. Our one aim should be to keep out of the quarrel, and to see that the *pax Britannica* within the British Empire is not disturbed.

NATIONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER.

If we view the history of the progressive races of the Western world as a whole, observes a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, we may properly regard it as the history of the evolution of human personality. The two greatest factors in that evolution have been Roman jurisprudence and Christianity. At the dawn of European history neither personal freedom nor individual ownership can be said to have existed. The family, not the individual, was the social unit. The unemancipated son differed nothing from a slave. Woman was never emancipated: as daughter or as wife she was in perpetual tutelage. The work of the great jurisprudents of Rome was gradually to vindicate individual freedom of person and property to shape, on rational principles, the law of private right. Christianity took up their work and carried it further than the lawyers had dreamed of. Their conception of a person was a man endowed with civil status—*homo civili statu prœditus*. Very different is the Christian conception. It accounts free volition—the power of choosing a course of action without regard to the weight of motives for or against that course—the essence, the very form of personality, for such freedom is the condition of the realisation of the ethical end in virtue of which personality is predicated of man. Mr. Mill truly witnesses that the separation, upon which [Christianity] insists, between temporal and spiritual authority, had "the happiest influence upon European civilisation" for that separation "is founded upon the idea that material force has no right over the mind, over conviction, over truth."

Now no one with eyes to see can look around the Western world and doubt that this great doctrine of human personality is everywhere called in question and is widely discredited. Richter, at the beginning of the century, observed that the tendency of our civilisation was to make men as so many drops of water for the service of a monstrous steam engine. This is a result, both directly and indirectly, of that absorbing devotion to physical science which so specially characterises the age. Unquestionable it is that the minute subdivision of labour rendered necessary by the stupendous mechanical improvements of our age, has been in a high degree degrading and damnatory to a large portion of mankind. A hundred years ago Adam Smith pointed out that the division of labour, by confining the industry of the masses to mechanical and sedentary operations, tended to render them incapable of any generous and noble sentiments, or of forming a judgment on the great interests of the country, and to corrupt both the courage of their minds and the activity of their bodies. But the indirect results of our worship of physical science have been more disastrous still. What is called "the scientific spirit"—the mode in which physicists pursue their operations being meant—is very often imported into provinces of thought where physics, as such, has nothing whatever to say, and where its methods are wholly inapplicable. Sir William Hamilton observes that "an exclusive devotion to physical pursuits, by exhibiting merely the phenomena of matter and extension, habituates us only to the contemplation of an order where everything is determined by the laws of a blind or mechanical necessity," the effect of which is "that the student becomes a materialist, if he speculate at all." Now he does speculate in these days a great deal, especially on purely metaphysical questions, and usually without any knowledge of metaphysics, or with that smattering of knowledge which is really worse than total ignorance. And the net result of his speculations is to reduce psychology to molecular physics, to make of ethics mere generalisations from experience, to deny the existence in man of conscience, free will, and moral responsibility, in any real sense; in a word, to depersonalise man.

And the same hostility to human personality which we meet with in popular philosophy is exhibited as markedly in popular politics. The great bulwark of man's freedom is the doctrine that human authority is limited and fiduciary; that it is subject to the eternal, indefeasible, and imprescriptible principles of ethics; that the essential rights of man as a person—the claims and prerogatives of conscience—are beyond its jurisdiction. But now on all sides there arises the claim that man belongs wholly to the State; that it should be the one supreme object of his love and reverence and worship. Of all the liberties which are bound up with and flow from human personality, one of the most precious is the father's liberty to educate his children as his conscience dictates. The claim has been made, and has largely prevailed, that the education of children is the immediate concern, not of the father, but of the State. But we must go further. We do not hesitate to say that the cardinal principle on which modern radicalism rests is absolutely inimical to human personality. We must remember that personality varies almost indefinitely. And as it varies, so do rights vary. It is not only the source but the measure of rights. There is a fundamental inequality in human nature, and civilisation tends vastly to increase and to accentuate it. And every man has the right, to the best of his ability, to accomplish his manhood, to be fully himself, and to take the due place and wield the due influence of his selfhood in the social organism. To thwart the legitimate development, to restrict the legitimate influence of personality, is a wrong. And this wrong modern radicalism commits when it insists upon the absolute equivalence of all men in the body politic. Men, as a matter of fact, are not politically of equal value. Equal they are in their common nature. Equal they should be before the law. Equal they are not in personality, and therefore they should be unequal politically. The principle embodied in the claptrap phrase, "One man one vote," is a false principle, violating the rights of multitudes who are morally entitled to many votes.

THE ALLEGED DEGENERACY OF THE AGE.

A writer, under the name of Max Nardau, says the *New Orleans Picayune*, has just finished the last volume of a book of criticism upon the physical, moral, and mental condition of the human race in modern Europe. It is written to show that the leading races to-day, although they may claim to be advancing rapidly on the high road of progress, have actually entered into a state of degeneracy. "Degeneracy" is the title of his book, which is said to be a remarkable product of scientific knowledge, scientific deduction, and incisive satirical criticism. Max Nordau is the pseudonym of a Hungarian doctor living in Paris. He holds that the European races that claim to be at the summit of civilisation are in every way on a down grade, and he undertakes to prove it from their art, their literature, their sciences, and their diseases. He holds that painting, music, and fiction have seriously declined. The later products in every department show only a striving after sensational effects and novelty of treatment. Unity, congruity, harmony of development, lofty aspiration, and noble sentiment are wholly disregarded. What are wanted are new effects, new sensations, surprises in art, monstrosity in morals. He groups Rossetti, Swinburne, Tolstoi, Ibsen, Baudelaire, Zola, and others of lesser note, and Wagner and his imitators, as the illustrators of the end-of-the-century literature and music. As for the picture galleries, the same striving after new sensations is just as apparent, and the same disappointment, emptiness, and languor, if not disgust, are the resulting impressions received by those who have extractment excited, but not satisfaction, from there perusal or consideration.

Turning to the diseases, insanities and crimes of the age, the reflex of the characteristics of the writers and musicians mentioned appears, and he declares that medical specialists of to-day claim that male hysterical patients outnumber the female; he finds even the symptoms of diseased minds, of idiocy, in the peculiar tricks of language and trains of thought that endear the writings of such men as Ibsen and the like to sympathetic readers. The causes of these symptoms thus revealed in writers and readers are attributed by Nordau to the present conditions of life in Europe. He asserts that men and women are handicapped at their start by heredity, by the irritating food and drink and stimulants of the men and women before them; and that they are handicapped in turn by constantly over-stimulating themselves. Such bodies cannot contain sane minds, nor can the minds endure the grand simplicity of classic models in art and literature. "The manias of literary hunters after style delight them; they find comfort in the expression of a thought rather than in the substance of thought; their inordinate egotism provoked by insane introspection leads them to accept the pessimistic gospel of Ibsen; their craze for so-called realism is only quieted by strong doses of Zola; their hysteria is turned into lively pleasure when they listen in the music of Wagner for the climax that never comes." It is in the age of what is called the highest civilisation that satire has found the greatest opportunity for its exercise. The highest civilisation means the highest luxury, the extremes of self-indulgence, the development of new diseases coexistent with the development of novel methods of enjoyment. The chief demand of the Emperor Nero was for new pleasures, and his procurer and purveyor of infamous luxuries was the satirical Petronius. Dr. Nordau may have discovered that society is nearing the stage it reached at the culmination of civilisation in the Roman Empire, but we prefer to believe that the difference is immeasurably vast and to the credit of our age. The Doctor is doubtless a pessimist of the gloomiest school, but he is, at least, a surgeon who recognises a social ulcer, and when called to cut it he cuts deep.

HOW WILLIAM COBBETT LEARNT STYLE.

Mr. Leslie Stephen, in an article in the *New Review*, says:—The house in which William Cobbett was born is still to be seen near the railway station of the little town of Farnham. Arthur Young, according to Cobbett, says somewhere that Farnham is at the head of the finest stretch of land in England—speaking, of course, from an agricultural point of view. The chalk ranges of the Hog's Back run eastward from it to shelter the picturesque Surrey villages towards Godalming and Guildford. To the southwest the chalk again forms the "hangers," amidst which nestles the country sacred to White of Selborne. Wide heaths spread southwards to the pine-crowned Crooksbury Hill and the quasi-Alpine summit of Hindhead. Near Cobbett's birthplace lay Waverley Abbey, with its ancient ruins, and Moor Park, where Swift had once made a pet of Stella, and, in Farnham itself, the stately palace of the Bishops of Winchester. There is no more charming bit of English scenery; and in Cobbertt's childhood the agricultural population had been passing through a period of marked prosperity. From them sprang the burly, beef-eating soldiery who held one Englishman to be equal to three Frenchmen (that was Cobbett's settled conviction), and the cudgel-playing, bull-baiting, beer-swilling peasantry, who accepted Squire Western and Parson Trulliber as essential parts of the order of Providence. Cobbett, brought up in poverty but not in misery, remembered every detail of the old country with singular fondness. He remembered the sandhill down which he had rolled with his brothers, and the big elm tree into which he had watched a wild cat; and he recurs enthusiastically to a day when the linnets were singing and bluebells flowering, the ploughboys whistling and their horses' harness jingling, near Waverley Abbey, when suddenly the hounds came up in full cry, and he, then eight years old, joined for miles in the chase. Characteristically he refers to this as one of the perfectly happy moments of his life; also to another occasion, equally happy, when he heard of the suicide of Castlereagh. He was proud of his education in the "sweet air"; had he been brought up like a milksop, with a nurserymaid at his heels, he would have been as great a fool as the idiots turned out from those dens of dunces called colleges and universities. Cobbett, however, had learnt his letters, and to some purpose. When he was eleven years old someone told him of the King's garden at Kew, still finer than the Bishop's garden at Farnham. He started at once, with thirteen halfpence in his pocket. Passing through Richmond he saw in a shop-window Swift's "Tale of a Tub," price threepence. He had already spent threepence on bread and cheese, but decided to devote threepence more to literature instead of supper. He lay down under a haystack, read Swift till he felt asleep, and learnt a lesson of style which was to last him for life. Next morning Cobbet was engaged by a good-natured gardener at Kew; but he soon gave this up, and, after some further adventures, found himself when just of age a recruit in a regiment at Chatham. The British soldier of those days had his virtues, as Frechmen and Americans found out; but was not remarkable for sobriety or literary taste. Cobbett, however, was an exception. He taught himself grammar while a private on sixpence a day. The edge of his berth was his seat; his knapsack his bookcase; a bit of board his desk; he had to wait for light till he could take his turn at the fireplace; half a score of thoughtless soldiers were laughing and brawling round him. He was so poor that when by great shifts he had saved a halfpenny to buy a red herring, and lost it by accident, he cried like a child. Cobbett soon became a model soldier; his stalwart frame probably recommended him as well as his industry and sobriety; and he was soon not only a sergeant, but specially trusted with all the regimental accounts, and even with the conduct of a survey in Canada.

GLOVE-FIGHTS, FOOTBALL, AND THE LAW.

A decision of the Recorder of Manchester, the other day, in a case that came before him, as to the legality of that modern form of prize-fighting known as a glove-fight will in our opinion have a far-reaching effect on several branches of sport. We have always contended for the legality of boxing, and we think it will be an evil day for the country when "the noble science of self-defence" goes out of fashion. As long as human nature lasts men will fight, and it is for better that there should be some recognised code of fair fighting—what it is right to do and what is unmanly to do—current amongst us. We do not know out of all the series of modern sports any better exercise, both physically and mentally for a young man than boxing. It develops his muscles, it makes him keep cool under trying circumstances, it shows him the folly—or worse than folly—of losing his temper, and it also teaches him that the battle is not always to the strong: that science is genegally more than a match for brute force. We have made these remarks to show that we are by no means on the side of those very well-meaning people who want to put down boxing as sinful or brutal, or both. We believe it is neither, and hope that boxing under proper regulations will never be put down. If, said Mr. West in his judgment in the case we have referred to, it was a mere exhibition of skill, it was legal, but if it was contest for the mastery, not by skill, but by force, it was illegal. He did not say that football, fencing or sparring were in themselves illegal; it depended on how they were conducted. It is legal to use skill, strength, and endurance; it is only illegal when the skill is absent, and the strength and endurance overcome, not by skill but by injury. Mr. West applies his ruling to football, and, looking at the way football is now played in many clubs, we think that such application is not far wrong. It will, however, come with some surprise on the captains and members of some clubs to be told that their mode of play is illegal; but we are of opinion that if any club played so as not to win by skill or endurance, but by the injuries they inflicted on their opponents in playing them, it would clearly be illegal. The primary object of football is to kick a ball between two posts and the means used to do it are usually, or have been usually, skill and endurance. But if a club is disposed to use as the means of winning a game anything like violence so as to enable them to do so, the game at once becomes illegal, and the parties liable to be indicted for assault. It is most important that the point should be understood, or else some day we shall have some celebrated football player charged with manslaughter or assault. It is quite possible that when it is fully appreciated what is the law, it may have an important bearing on great professional question. Play or fight fairly as hard as you like you are not breaking the law while you do so; but if you play or fight unfairly, although you fight less hard, you are guilty of a criminal offence. —*Land and Water.*

THE COMPANY PROMOTER'S SONG.

In Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera, *Utopia (Limited)*, at the Savoy, one of the characters is a company promoter, who in the course of the proceedings, sings the following amusing song:—

Some seven men form an Association
(If possible, all Peers and Baronets),
They start off with a public declaration
To what extent they mean to pay their debts.
That's called their Capital: if they are wary
They will not quote it at a sum immense.
The figure's immaterial—it may vary
From eighteen million down to eighteen pence.
I should put it rather low;
The good sense of doing so
Will be evident at once to any debtor.
When it's left to you to say
What amount you mean to pay,
Why, the lower you can put it at the better.
When it's left to you to say, &c.
They then proceed to trade with all who'll trust'em
Quite irrespective of their capital
(It's shady, but it's sanctified by custom);
Bank, Railway, Loan, or Panama Canal.
You can't embark on trading too tremendous,
It's strictly fair, and based on common sense;
If you succeed, your profits are stupendous,
And if you fail, pop goes your eighteen pence.
Make the money-spinner spin!
For you only stand to win,
And you'll never with dishonesty be twitted;
For nobody can know,
To a million or so,
To what extent your capital's committed!
If you come to grief, and creditors are craving
(For nothing that is planned by mortal head
Is certain in this Vale of Sorrow—saving
That one's Liability is Limited),
Do you suppose that signifies perdition?
If so, you're but a monetary dunce—
You merely file a Winding-up Petition,
And start another Company at once!
Though a Rothschild you may be
In your own capacity,
As a Company you've come to utter sorrow,
But the Liquidators say,
"Never mind—you needn't pay,
So you start another Company to-morrow!

THE BORDERLAND OF LITERATURE.

Says a *Spectator* contributor: "Hast thou well considered all that lies in this immeasurable froth-ocean we name Literature?" asks Tenfelsdrockh of the man who would deny the existence of religion. "A Preaching Friar settles himself in every village and builds a pulpit, which he calls a newspaper. Look well, thou seest everywhere a new clergy of the mendicant orders. And below the froth lie scattered "fragments of a genuine Church homiletic nay, fractions even of a liturgy." Surely it is better, without any reference to the greater or less; importance of its component parts, not to call "this immeasurable froth-ocean" by the one name, but to distinguish between the abiding depths and the evanescent foam of surface by guarding for the former only the name of Literature. It is true that Tenfelsdrockh himself, in the passage quoted, is not careful to draw the distinction between the froth and the wave, but no one, assuredly, was less capable of confounding the two, or of confusing the place that is held by the Preaching Friar with that of the prophet. Names are given for distinction; and if Literature is to serve for a name for the whole practice of letters, from the lower walks of journalism to the inspired utterance of the prophet-poet, then some other name must be sought for, inasmuch as the distinction is one that must be made. This was evidently the view of an evening contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, whose wish to distinguish between literature and the ephemeral production of the journalist has brought down upon it the indignant wrath of the *New York Herald* and other of the leading newspapers of the United States. And yet our contemporary could hardly have stated its case much more moderately than it did. It had remarked that M. Zola had failed to draw a distinction, which holds good in this country, between journalism and literature, and it added: "Some journalism is literature no doubt, but a very large number of the daily columns in a newspaper bear no more relation to literature than a tin whistle does to a flute." As the *Pall Mall Gazette* itself says, 'the only fault to be found with such a statement is the over-obviousness of the truth which it enunciates. Nevertheless the American newspapers seem to have taken offence, and have made an appeal to M. Bourget and a great number of other literary people to contradict an opinion which they call "ridiculous," and to vindicate them from the slur which they consider has been cast upon sheir profession. Roughly speaking, the truth of the *Pall Mall's* assertion can be easily proved by the dissection of an ordinary daily newspaper. An average morning paper contains fifty-six columns. Of these, twenty-four are devoted to advertisements (no one, we fancy, will claim that advertisements are literature); seven columns go to foreign telegrams and the bare statement of the day's news; seven columns to letters from correspondents and reports of public ceremonies, weddings, &c.; and seven columns to the sporting intelligence. The first and last items we may safely say are not literature; though, indeed, the sporting correspondent often uses a vocabulary which though restricted in meanings, is marvellously rich in synonyms. The second item we will leave undecided for the present. Five columns of City intelligence (which would scorn, for its own sake, to be considered literature), three columns of the police news, three short columns of original matter in the way of leading articles and paragraphs; and that is the whole paper. Those three columns, together with the seven columns which have been credited to the reporter and the casual correspondent, only make ten out of the whole fifty-six, and they are the only columns which could claim even the remotest connection with literature. But is there any justification even on their part for such a claim? Most people will say not; and among those people will probably be found the leader-writers and the reporters themselves, who, however excellent their work may be, and however great the legitimate pride which they may take in it, are as a rule fully aware of its ephemeral character. It is not so much the quality of their writing as the purpose of it that forbids them to call it literature. It is the foam upon the immeasurable ocean, and not the wave. The leader-writer may have often before now produced an article which Macaulay would have been proud to own, or the reporter have written with the pen of Dickens, but where are their articles to-day?"

On the other hand, there is some kind of middle term required which will cover those whose work is neither journalism nor literature—not for the sake of the leader-writers and reporters, who are journalists in the fullest sense of the word, and have no reason to be ashamed of the name, but for those essayists whose writings are published in an ephemeral form, though neither their subject nor their purpose is of an ephemeral nature. These men are called journalists from the accident that they derive their livelihood from the journal, but they have nothing to do with the true journalist. It is through them that literature does find its way occasionally into the daily paper, but that does not make literature of journalism. Some of Richard Jefferies' work, for instance, made its first appearance in the columns of an evening paper, and was as undoubtedly literature in its fragmentary shape as it was when collected into the form of a book. It is apparently on the strength of their contributions that the journalistic claim to literature is founded. Longfellow wrote for the American papers, pleads the *New York Herald*, and therefore the American newspaper is literature. Mr. Gladstone writes for the *Nineteenth Century*, but that does not make the *Nineteenth Century* the Government. A host of authors of undoubted literary excellence, living and dead, have written for the daily papers in their time—among them M. Zola himself; but what has that to do with it? Moreover, it is even possible for a great author to write what is not literature for a paper. Thackeray was a giant in the land of literature, but it does not follow that his newspaper articles deserved such a title. But where, one would like to know, do the *New York Herald* and their friends intend to draw the line when they claim a place in literature for journalism?

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S DEATH.

The death of Marshal MacMahon was as beautiful as his life. Says the Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle". The Duchess of Magenta and her son had tended him assiduously the whole of the last night, but the early morning soon made it evident that the end was very near. When the venerable cure of Montcresson entered the room of the dying man the Marshal put out his hand, and expressed a desire to receive the last consolations of religion according to the rites of the Roman Church. All the house-hold were gathered around as the Abbe Auvray administered the Viatium, of which the sick man partook with perfect consciousness and serenity. The mortuary chamber is very simple. The deceased soldier lies extended on a little bed, with a crucifix placed on his breast. The head is uncovered, and his arms are extended by his side. The general expression is one of chiselled repose, together with an indescribale dignity. The bereaved widow spends hours kneeling on a "prie-dieu placed at the foot of the bed. It is not yet decided what form the obsequies will take. The religious service will probably take place at Montcresson, when of course the Bishop of Orleans would officiate.

There is already much speculation as to the publication of the memoirs of Marshal MacMahon. It is known that of late years he was much taken up with the compilation of the principal acts and events of his singularly long and illustrious career. The work forms five volumes, which are thus divided. The first is on Algeria, which is connected with a period of his life very gratifying to the great soldier. The second volume is a careful account of the whole Crimean campaign—a most invaluable contribution to the literature of that war. The third volume is devoted to Italy, and the Battle of Magenta. The two other volumes concern the Franco-German War and his public life as President of the French Republic. Whether this magnificent compendium o agreat soldier and hero's life is to see the light of day is not yet said. It is probable that Marshal MacMahon did not intend to do more than occupy agreeable the well-earned years of repose at the end of a long life, and that the modesty which ever accompanies bravery will have shrunk from the idea of publication. The last testamentary disposition of "one of the most glorious sons of France, as he is described in the telegram which President Carnot sent to the Duchess of Magenta, will therefore be anxiously looked forward to in the hope that the world may not be deprived of an autobiography of the first importance, not only in general interest, but in historical value.

Mr. Gladstone's nationality is quite an expensive force. According to M. Du Chaillu, the Premier reckons himself to be Scandinavian in origin. Of Scotch parentage, English by birth, and Welsh by marriage, and now the Scandinavian by descent. So far as the Gladstones, or Gladstones, can be traced they were Lanarkshire or Strathclyde men; and, unless they migrated from elsewhere, they are, therefore, Ancient Britons—just as William Wallace, another Strathclyde man, was, in all probability, a Welshman of the far North, as his name seems to denote.

"To cure Skin Diseases—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and buautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SOME AFRICAN BEVERAGES.

To the native of Africa of the present time, beer prepared from malt and hops is unknown, although bottled lager beer has reached Gerhard Rolfs, the well-known German traveller in Africa, even at the oasis of Kufra, in the Sahara. Yet there exists no lack of intoxicating beverages among the sons of the dark continent. They are not required to wait for the fire-water of the Europeans to be sent them. They understand how to prepare spirituous beverages of their own, and they also become intoxicated by the latter. This is only too frequently the case, as may be seen from the account of foreign travellers in Africa. The Africans make wine and beer, but neither grape juice is used for the former nor malt extract for the latter. Palm trees of different kinds, bananas, and millet, furnish the raw materials. Palm wine is made from the sap oozing from the cut off blossom stems of the oily palm tree and of the cocoa tree. It is a pleasant, refreshing beverage and is sufficiently known. From the fruit of the banana tree a beverage is being made in Africa, which they drink there as wine or beer. Banana beer is chiefly used by the natives of Uganda, a country bordering on Lake Victoria. The people there are very fond of such beer, and when Emin Pasha went to Rubaga to meet King Mtesa he wrote in his diary: "This is a real beer trip from village to village, or rather from beer pot to beer bot, we are marching on." In that country the manufacture of banana beverage is extensively going on. Dr. Felkin, an English physician, who formerly lived there, describes the different kinds of the banana beverage. He makes a distinction between banana beer and banana wine.

According to his description "mubisi," a cooling banana wine, is manufactured in the following manner: —A big hole is dug in the ground, lined with banana leaves, filled with unripe bananas, and kept covered by mats and earth until the fruit has become completely ripe. Then the bananas are slit, mixed with fine hay and placed into a large boat-like trough, which at one end has an emptying pipe. After the addition of some water the whole is thoroughly mixed by the hand, or by short wooden sticks. Thereupon the trough is covered with banana leaves and the mixture is left standing for about one or two hours. After the expiration of that time it is taken out and through grass sieves poured into large calabashes. It is then ready for use and represents a sweet, agreeable, and not intoxicating beverage. The fact that just this kind of banana beverage is drunk in large quantities by the natives explains why Emin Pasha did not see many drunken men in Uganda and Unjoro. But if the mubisi is left standing for three days it undergoes a fermentation and becomes a slightly acid, refreshing beverage, which is strongly intoxicating. This wine or beverage is called "muenze." If it is filled into bottles and they are kept well corked in a cool place for several months, one obtains a sparkling wine strongly resembling champagne. Mubisi, the principal beverage made from bananas, can be changed yet in another way. If a larger or smaller quantity of boiled millet is added to it and the mixture is left standing in large earthen pots for two or three days, and stirred from time to time, it becomes a beer which, according to the quantity of millet added, is more or less intoxicating. The beverages made from bananas are not stored away for a long time.

FEATHERED WOMEN.

An eloquent letter in the *Times*, from Mr. W. H Hudson, the well-known naturalist, under the above heading, on the revived fashion of using feathers in millinery, will, it is hoped, stir the public mind to some purpose. In a little pamphlet, which Mr. Hudson has written on this subject for the Society for the Protection of Birds, he describes how the "aigrettes," or "ospreys" as they are called in the trade, are obtained. The egret, which at other times is a solitary bird, is gregarious at breeding time. Then the egrets congregate, as herons do in heronries, to the number of three or four hundred. The hunter chooses his time when the young birds are fully fledged, but not yet able to fly, because then the parent birds will not go far from the nests. "I have seen," says Mr. Hudson, "how they act when the heronry is approached by a man; they take wing and hover in a cloud over his head, their boldness, broad wings, and slow flight making it as easy as possible to shoot them down. And, when the killing is finished, and the few handfuls of coveted feathers have been plucked out, the slaughtered birds are left in a white heap to fester in the sun and wind, in sight of their orphaned young, that cry for food and are not fed."

In conclusion he says:—"We all, men and women, whether abreast or men first and women far behind, are continually advancing. A slow advance, true, but not to be doubted if we look on ourselves as in very truth descendants of the low browed prognathous cannibals of the earlier stone ages. Holding such a doctrine, it becomes only reasonable to believe that the time will come when the destructive madness of the present day will be impossible, when a woman will be as much above wearing 'murderous millinery' as she is now, in Europe, above wearing the savage ornaments with which the naked red woman of Venezuela decorates herself, or the necklace of human ears (captured from the enemy) which a Mexican lady is said to have exhibited in a ball-room. But what an impoverished nature and earth future generations will inherit from us! God's footstool, yes, but with all the shining golden threads picked out of its embroidery. Some knowledge will survive among our remote descendants of the wonderful and briliant forms of bird-life that are now passing away—the unimaginable beauty and grace that they would have known how to appreciate; and with it some knowledge of how it was destroyed in the space of two or three decades for the gratification of a detestable vanity. They will, I fancy, think less kindly of their cultured, Ruskin-reading nineteenth century ancestors than of those very much more distant progenitors who had some shocking customs but spoilt nothing. At all events, the old cannibals had no immeasurable past and future to exist in as we have, and no soul-growths to boast of, and did not sin against the light."

THE ALLIANCE OF CHINA AND INDIA.

Mr. Alexander Michie, in the "Asiatic Quarterly," writes:—In the East the two great nations whose permanent interest and common safety are to stand shoulder to shoulder are absolutely dependent on the skill of their respective rulers to effect the alliance which is so essential to their joint welfare' India and China are being rapidly hemmed in by two aggressive Powers, Russia on the North and France on the South; and these two Powers, whether in official alliance or not, are drawn towards common action by what they conceive to be common interests. This alliance may never bear a serious strain, but it will nevertheless serve a temporary purpose so long as the two Powers have no points of contact with each other. The German and Austrian States form convenient buffers in Europe, while India and China answer the same purpose in Asia, and while Russian and French projects are thus kept far from the risk of clashing it is an obvious game for the two to play into each others hands to the prejudice of third parties. A simultaneous attack for example on the Northern and the Southern frontiers of China might seriously embarrass that country; and the renewed activity of France in South-eastern Asia brings the possibility of such concerted movement within very measureable distance. Both the French and the Russian Press were eagerly calling attention to their opportunities of helping each other during the Siamese crisis, and the call was a warning to all whom it concerned. India and China occupy the same position between the upper and the nether millstone, and the question which of them shall at any given time feel the pressure, will depend solely on the amount of resistance which may be expected from them respectively. The statesmen who rule the destinies of the two Eastern Empires have now, if they never had before, a clear case. The problem is simplicity itself—in principle—for the moment of both France and Russia is now a factor that can be absolutely reckoned on. Their forward pressure, though fluctuating in degree, will be constant in direction. Their rate of advance will be simply a balance between the amount of force, moral and material, which they are able to throw into the movement and the solidity of the obstacles they may encounter.

India and China are in this matter but one country, different halves of the same body. Their business, therefore, in view of the approach of the two invading Powers, is simply to place, if they can, impassable obstacles in their way, and this they would do with the greatest effect if they could work on a mutual understanding. A combined defence would be both cheaper and stronger than any separate defence could possibly be. In short, the offensive alliance, or whatever it may be called, between France and Russia ought in reason to be met by a corresponding defensive alliance between India and China. There are men in China who see this, as there are men in India and England who see it, but they do not see one another, eye to eye, and so the fruitful interaction of the two currents of thought remains in the condition of pious aspiration. On which side the fault chiefly lies might be difficult to say; but we suspect that India has, so far, proved the more backward of the two. China has at least done something to cultivate relations with India, but if there has ever been any reciprocation of friendly advances from the Indian side the fact has been skilfully concealed.

THE HISTORY OF GUNPOWDER.

Although the Byzantines were familiar with the composition of gunpowder, says *Die Gartenlaube*, its driving-power remained for centuries unknown. It was not until the second half of the thirteenth century that it was used for propelling projectiles. The art of warfare was thereby revolutionised, and Constantinople fell by means of a discovery which it had made. The manufacture of gunpowder underwent improvements in course of time, but in its essential composition it remained unchanged. The old powder ruled the world for more than five hundred years; in this period its work, both of destruction and of defence, is simply incalculable. It has smoothed the way for discoveries in remote world-regions, and blasted mountains both for the treasures therein and for the opening up of channels to facilitate communication—but it has had its day. We are in the midst af a great revolution in which the old gunpowder will have to withdraw from battlefields and surrender to a new one. The old gunpowder and the new! These few words signify a new era for humanity, a new departure whose range we can only surmise. In the new powder is comprehended an enormous progress in applied science. There were two reasons which led to the condemnation of the old powder for military purposes. Originally the small arms were of very considerable calibre. Even in the fourteenth century, muskets were used which carried a ball of 35 minimetres. It was soon discovered that greater precision was secured with smaller projectiles, and finally all the military Powers adopted weapons of small calibre. But, to render the smaller balls as effective as the larger ones, it was necessary to give them a greater initial velocity. This could not be secured with the black powder, and so efforts were made to substitute a stronger for it. When the military chiefs formulated their requirements, the scientists were already in the field. To chemistry is due the discovery of new combustibles not only far more effective than black powder, but also burning without smoke. These substances had already been used for blasting purpose, and nothing remained but to adapt them to modern firearms.

The first smokeless powder which achieved any considerable notice, was that adopted by the French Government, for the new Lebel rifle, in 1886 (Poudre B). This powder was subsequently found to consist of a mixture of picric acid with gun-cotton, and to be as unutilisable as the latter. This, too, is the case with the famous French Melinite. We must turn to the laboratories of German scientists for real fundamental achievement in this direction. In the middle of the "Forties" the famous Basil chemist, Schonbein, investigated the action of nitric acid on vegetable cellular tissue. A young actillery officer, in Berlin, the recently deceased Werner Siemens, recognised at once the importance of these investigations, experimented further, and succeeded in producing the new combustible gun-cotton. He drew the attention of the Prussian War Ministry to his discovery. The new product was produced experimentally at Spandau, and in 1846 it was tested both with cannon and small arms at the Tegeler targets. The gun-cotton did not then respond satisfactorily to the tests, and the matter was dropped. The Prussian Government kept the discovery a secret. It was, however, discovered independently by Bottger, Schonbein, and Otto, and great anticipations were based on the smokeless powder. The triumph of gun-cotton was not, however, so simple a matter; it exploded too easily. When factories and warehouses devoted to the new combustible took to flying through the air, the enthusiasm of its supporters cooled perceptibly; and many years' labour was expended before gun-cotton was so far perfected that it could be safely used for military and industrial purposes. It was just at this stage of improvement that the question of a stronger and smokeless powder became a burning one. Gun-cotton possessed both characteristics.

In the explosion of common gunpowder, only about one-third is actually converted into gas; two-thirds are converted into impalpable powder, which constitutes a veritable smoke. Gun-cotton, on the contrary, is converted wholly into carbonic acid, nitrogen, and water-vapour, and forms only a light vapour which disappears immediately. The explosion of gun-cotton is much more violent than that of black powder. A kilogramme of the latter produces 270 litres of gaseous products, a kilogramme of the former is converted into 859 litres of gas. Black powder explodes in 1-100 of a second; gun-cotton in 1-50000 to 1-60000 of a second. Thus improved, gun-cotton was strong-enough for the purpose aimed at; in fact, it had an inconvenient superfluity of strength. The explosion was too sudden for the theoretical requirements of a perfect powder, which are, that the force shall be gradually exerted during the fraction of a second that the ball is in the barrel, reaching its maximum at the moment the ball leaves it. Most of our readers are acquainted with collodion and celluloid. These, too, are species of tempered gun-cotton; they burn, but do not explode. Celluloid was discovered by Hyatt, an American, who discovered at the same time the principle by which gun-cotton could be converted into a horny substance, and thus paved the way for the preparation of the new powder. Gun-cotton is soluble in several fluids, and in the state of jelly is capable of being considerably modified by the addition of camphor and other inert substances. While in the tenacious state it may be pressed or moulded or cut into any required shape, and this is indeed the method pursued with the new smokeless powder. Ordinarily, cubic grains are used for cannon, square plates for rifles. The solvent being completely evaporated, a horny substance remains. Alfred Noble, the famous dynamite manufacturer, hit on the idea of dissolving gun-cotton in nitro-glycerine, and has produced a powder which, under experiment by Krupp and Gruson, appears to have realised the ideal of an artillery explosive. As these gelatinous powders can be made stronger or weaker as required, the chemist is in the position to adapt the powder to the weapon.

The phonograph is becoming more of a reality every day. It has left the seclusion of the pattern room, and is beginning to show itself in the haunts of men. Enterprising speculators are now exhibiting it in different quarters of town, and are offering their customers a medley of the songs of two hemispheres at what the theatrical managers call popular prices. They are not precisely the highest flights of the lyric muse: in fact, not to put too fine a point on it, they are but the melodies of the music halls. It may serve for a beginning, but it ought not to stop there. There are a thousand finer uses for the instrument, and, if nothing but songs will serve, there is no reason why they should not be good ones. The bards of the music hall are steadily rising in critical favour by the talents of some of their number. Yet their ejaculatory style of verse is apt to seem thin and inadequate when thus recorded, so to speak, in eternal brass. "Daisy" or "The Old Kent-road" is essentially a fugitive pleasure of song. To have it fixed for ever on the instrument leads to introspection, and that may be fatal to its effect. Good singers may be induced to give us something more worthy of preservation, and good soloists on more generous instruments might afford some relief to the monotony of "Rule Britannia" on the cornet. If the ponograph were not so preposterously dear, it would be welcome in every home, and purchasers might have their choice of entertainment. Serious families could take a lecture on political economy, and families of taste a set of antitheses from Victor Hugo, or of epigrams from some living master of wisdom and of style. The day of Mr. Punch's prophetic dream would then be here. Schubert and Mendelessohn and the British poets would be in bins in the cellar, and could be served at will.

Charles Woodhouse Shepherd, a clergyman, appeared at Monmouthshire Quarter Sessions, recently in answer to two indictments for feloniously converting to his own use £50 worth of jewellery of which he was bailee; also with obtaining board, lodging, and money by false pretences. The prisoner was engaged as curate during Lent by the vicar of Caldicot parish. Although married, he gave out that he was engaged to be married to a local lady, and obtained a diamond engagement ring and a gold watch and chain from Newport jewellers. He pledged these at Bristol, Cardiff and London, and moreover borrowed money from people where he engaged rooms, saying he had India Stock and other funded property. The defence was that the prisoner did wrong to conceal his impecunious condition, and that he intended to restore the property when he obtained help from his parents. The most painful feature of the case was the presence in court of his aged father, who lives retired at Weston-super-Mare, and who has paid several thousands of pounds of his son's debts. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the chairman sentenced him to three years' penal servitude. The sentence seemed to astound the prisoner, who turned and asked the gaoler whether he heard aright.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abration; tho best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. E. F. Benson's next work of fiction will be published by Messrs. Methuen. The novel, like Dodo, deals with London Society of the present day, and the title so far settled upon is Her Lord and King. Messrs. Appleton have purchased the American rights of Dodo, and it is now having a large sale in that country. The volume of stories entitled Six Common Things, by the same author will be published by Messrs. Osgood and Mc Ilvaine.

Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen have in hand a new volume by Mr. William Strang on similar lines to his Earth Fiend, which, by the way, is now out of print. The new poem is in ballad form, and is called Death and the Ploughmans Wife. It will be illustrated by nine etchings and two mezzotint engravings. The edition will be a very limited one, and the price is not yet definitely fixed. As before the book will be in folio.

A number of essays on literary subjects written by the late Mr Francis Adams are to be published in volume form by Messrs Mathew and Lane Two Australian Writers, Australian Men of Mark, Shelley, Swinburne, and Tennyson are the titles of some of the chapters. Also included in the book is Mr Adams's vigorous criticism of the works of Mrs Humphry Ward, Thomas Hardy J M Barrie, and Hall Caine, entitled Some Recent Novels, as well as the article Rudyard Kiplings Verse, which will appear in next months Fortnightly. Mr Frank Barris is engaged on a prefatory memoir for the volume, which will be called Essays in Modernity

Miss Cora Hamilton Bell's translation of Maxime dela Rocheterie's "Life of Marie Antoinette" will be published by Messrs, Osgood and McIlvaine. The two volumes will contain twenty-seven portraits. The Letters of James Russell Lowell,' edited by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Miss Helen Dawes Brown's novel The Petrie Estate, and Miss Ethel Arnold's Platonics will also be ready in a few days. Miss Arnold is a sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Mr. G. D. Leslie's volume Letters to Marco will be published in a few days by Messars. Macmillan. In the preface the author says that these epistles—which were really written by him to Mr. H. S. Marks and passed through the post—are made up chiefly of notes and observations of a few common objects in the southern English counties, and were originally penned for the purpose of amusing my dear old friend. The contents are of a very varied nature, ranging from Mural Decorations, Conflagrations, Railway Banks, Fog in the Channei, to Bullocks entering a Slaughter-house, and Jam-making. These are numerous illustrations, which appeared as pen and ink sketches in the correspondence, and also the book-plate designed by Marco for the author.

The illustrations of the paintings, statuary, and architecture at the Worlds Colubian Exposition, which Messrs. Appleton are bringing out in America, will be published in London by Messrs. Sampson Low, under the title, "The Art of the World." In order to make it a volume of general interest, the work has been revised, no illustrations of the Exhibition buildings being inserted.

A translation of the memoirs of Chancellor Pasquier, edited by the Duc d'Audiffret. Pasquier, which describe the events in which he himself took part during three of the most important periods of modern French history—the Revolution, Consulate, and Empire—will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The first volume, describing events from 1789 to 1810, will be ready in November. The same publisher also announces the Life of Edwin Booth, by Mr. William Winter, the well-known American dramatic critic, and an English edition of Dr. Waldstein's new work on Mr. Ruskin, which we described a few weeks ago.

Mr. David Nutt has in the press a volume entitled "English Singing Games," collected and edited by Alice B Gomme, pictured in black and white by Winifred Smith. The volume will comprise the most popular English singing games in the best traditional version of both text and music. This publisher also promises British Games, a complete list of children's peasans, and traditional games played in tne British isles from the earliest times to the present day, with an account of the history and origin of each game as far as can be ascertained, an exact description of the mode of playing it, with illustrative diagrams and cuts. The work edited by Alice M. Gomme and G. Laurence Gomme. It is intended that this work should form the first volume of an encyclopædia of British folklore, the materials of which have been collected by Mr. and Mrs. Gomme during the last fifteen years.

Now that the question of establishing a University for Wales is occupying public attention, the acount of "Llantwit Major" a fifth-century university, by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, about to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, should be specially interesting Although the greatness of Llantwit was not of long duration it was a luminous point diffusing its rays in all directions long before Oxford and Cambridge. During the period sketched by the author many leaders of men and thought were educated there and biographical details are given of St. Samson of Dol, St. Paul of Leon, St. Maglorius, St. Leonorus, St. Gildas the historian and others and a chapter is devoted to the life of St. Illtyd, knight hermit, scholar, and principal of the great school. Of the book which will be copiously illustrated, an edition of 1,000 copies is to be printed.

Eccentricities of American literature are without end. We described one last week, and now comes a little volume called "Flavia," by Adair Welcker, published by the author at Berkeley, California. The publishers' announcement informs us that copies cannot be obtained in any other than manuscript form but the author will make and sell autograph MS. copies for 1000 dols. a copy. "People not caring to pay that sum," he adds, "can either make manuscript copies themselves, or higher other people to make them and have their copies bound to suit their tastes at any bookbinder's". The author himself has honoured us by writing the following account of his work upon the title page:—The is play properly read or acted will hold an audience spell-bound and the proof of that pudding may be clearly made manifest by eating it. So also the play "Louis XVI." In the light of the foregoing criticisms it may be of interest to the reader to know that while the author, then a boy, was travelling in South America and the West Indies with Mr. Charles Keas, he prophesied that he would one day write an epic of surpassing grandeur. Although no work has been written by him in the epic form yet the opinion of Mr. Kean coinciding as it does in some respects with the opinions of later critics, takes an additional interest from the fact that it was expressed before the author had begun to worry either himself or anyone else with his productions in pen-and-ink. In this book is the alphabet of a knowledge as far different from the knowledge of the schools as the sun is beyond the earth. What it is, the words of no man can inform you. It can be learned not from words, but from your own deeds. Words could not describe it. It is of the era beyond words. Up to the time that the author began the publication himself of his play "Louis XVI." with pen and ink (for want of a more extensive publishing plant), he was of the opinion that it would not become widely known during his lifetime. But since he began making MS copies, giving to any-one the right to employ others to make MS. copies from copies wherever they find them, he has seen that during his lifetime it is destined to achieve a success such as has never been achieved by those having at their command glaint presses and unlimited publishing facilities.—Advir Welcker.

Our readers will naturally be eager to know what are the extraordinary literary merits which justify so high a price and such independence of the vulgar publisher. The "Philadelphia Call" says:—His style resembles Shakespeare's, yet he evidently is no copyist. The "Washington Public Opinion" adds:—"These dramas remind us very much of Shakespeare." The following are the opening lines of "Flavia":—

How calm and peaceful seems this hour of night!
See how the moon's soft rays come gently downward,
As if the watchful angels up in heaven
Had sent these cooler rays down from the sky
To rest so softly where the hot sun blazed,
That when the tumults of the angry day
Are soothed to silence.

If this sort of thing reminds American critics of Shakespeare, we wonder what on earth would remind them of Martin Tupper!

The bound volume of the Cabinet Portrait Gallery, which, Messars. Cassell publish, serves to remind us of the unvarying excellence of Messrs. Downey's photographs, which have been appearing monthly. There is not one among the thirty-six which is not an excellent portrait, and the biographical sketches are written with far more knowledge of style than is customary with publications of this class. The photographs of the ladies, as might be expected, are the best, and those of the Misses Dene, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Colin Campbell, and Miss Elizabeth Robins, are admirable specimens of photographic portraiture.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall Hamilton, Kent and Co. will shortly publish "Gems from the Talmud," by the Rev. Isidore Myers, B.A. The book will contain some 200 or 300 specimens of Talmudic aphorisms rendered into English verse, and will be printed with pointed Hebrew text. The volume will be the first of its kind produced in English, no successful attempt as yet having been made to translate into the vernacular the poetry of the Rabbis. Mr. Myers, who comes from Australia, has recently brought to a successful conclusion a series of eloquent lectures on the Talmud which he has delivered in London and the provinces.

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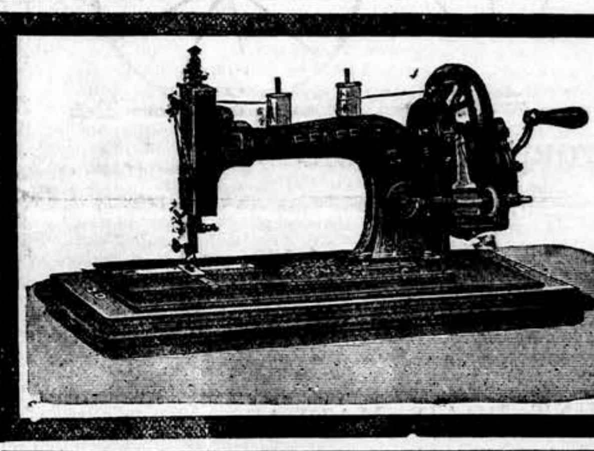

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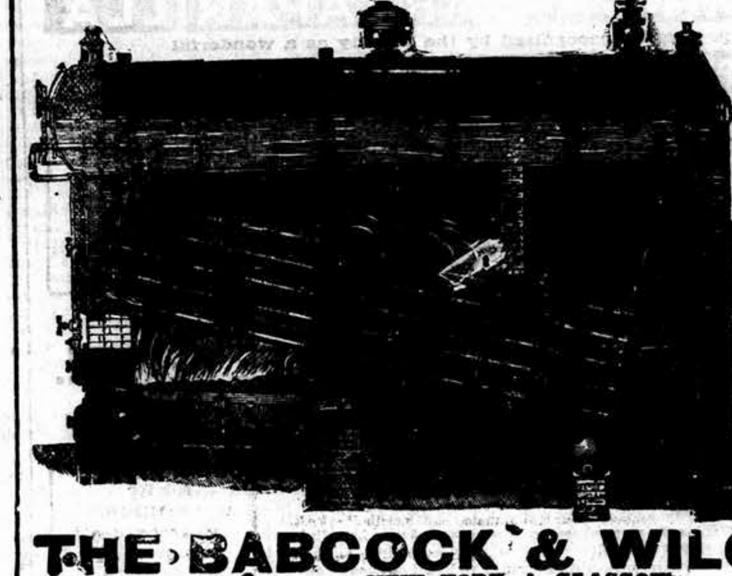

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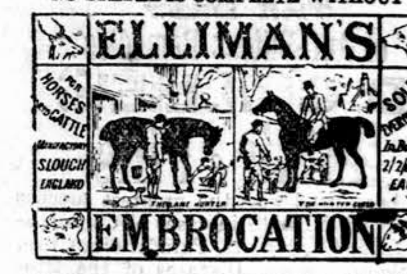

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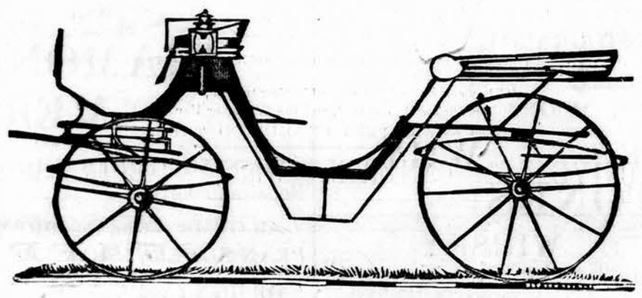

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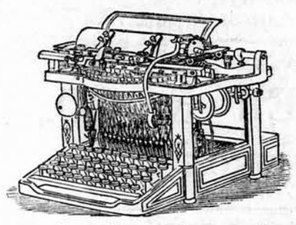

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